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EUTROPI HISTORIA ROMANA

SELECTIONS FROM THE HISTORY OF
THE REPUBLICAN PERIOD

EDITED

WITH NOTES, VOCABULARY, AND THEME EXERCISES

BY

VICTOR S. CLARK

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LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY

LEACH, SHEWELL, AND SANBORN

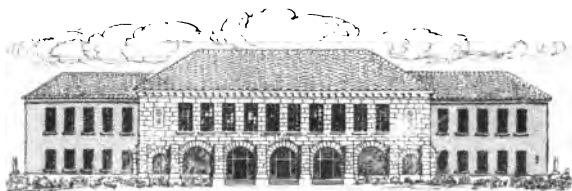
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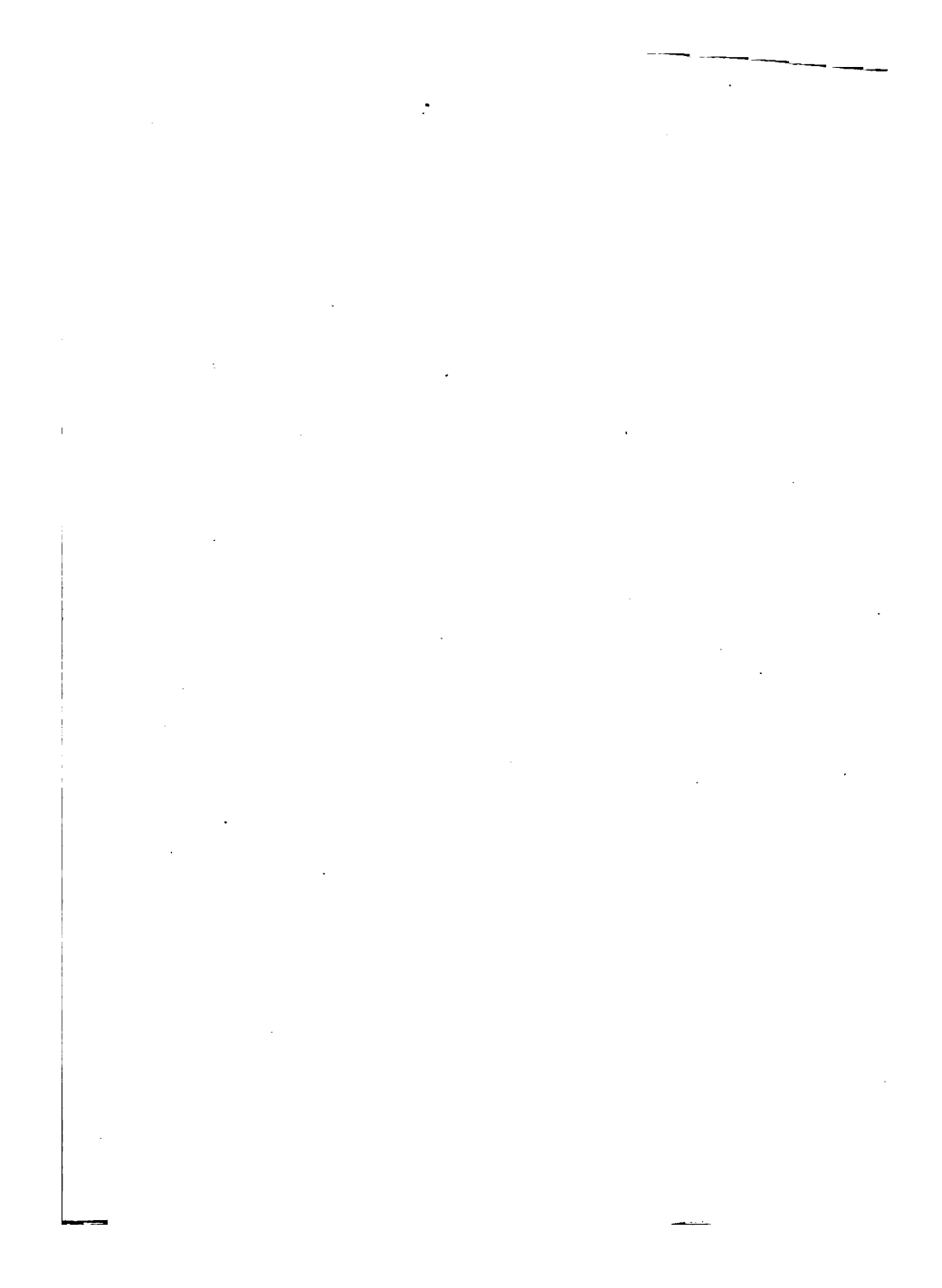
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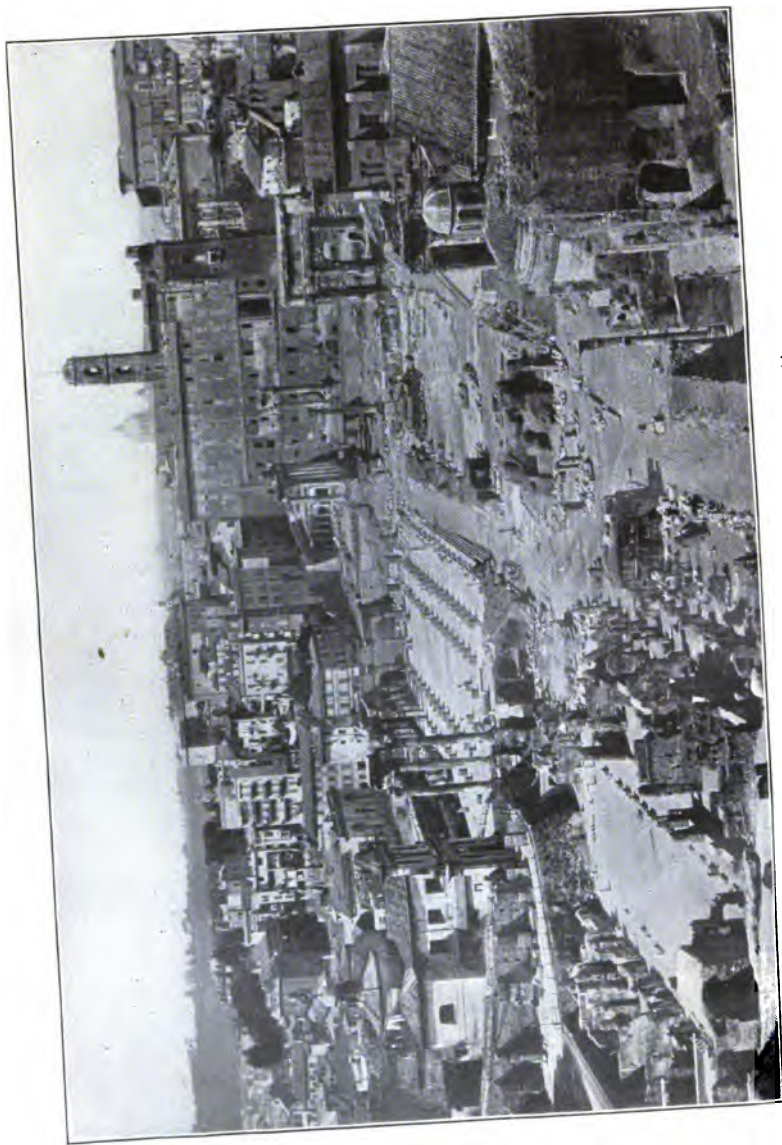
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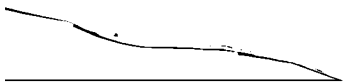
PREFACE

THESE selections from Eutropius are intended as an addition to the rather limited choice of Latin authors offered younger pupils in American schools. The book has been edited in the conventional manner, with such aids as are supposed to assist the pupil in mastering the text without unnecessary effort. The orthography and quantity markings conform essentially to the usage followed in the other members of the series. Marx and Lewis are the authorities followed.

As a school author Eutropius offers the advantage of giving a concise account of some of the more salient episodes of Roman history. The book is a mere epitome, and therefore some of the events that are of most interest in tracing philosophically the progress of the Roman people in civilization and government are either entirely omitted or are treated with such brevity as to lose their main value. The present selections cover such portions of the history of the republic as it is well to have the pupil familiar with by the time that he reads Caesar and Cicero. Several verbal changes—quite permissible, considering the first object of the book—have seemed advisable in connecting passages separated in the original text. Some attempt at originality has been made in the theme work, the general idea of which has been taken from the best intermediate and grammar grade language books,—a source from which many valuable hints may be drawn in teaching Latin.

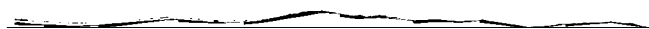
V. S. C.

LAKE CITY, MINN., April, 1897.



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EUTROPI HISTORIA ROMANA.



I. *The Roman Kingdom, 753-509 B. C.*

Rōmānum imperium, quō neque ab exordiō ullum ferē minus neque incrementis tōtō orbe amplius hūmāna potest memoria recordārī, ā Rōmulō exordium habet, quī Rhēae Silviae, vestālis virginis, filius et, quantum putātus est, Martis cum Remō frātre unō partū ēditus est. Is cum 5 inter pastōrēs lātrōcinārētur, decem et octō annōs nātus urbem exiguam in Palātīnō monte cōstituit.

Conditā cīvitate, quam ex nōmine suō Rōmam vocāvit, haec ferē ēgit. Multitūdinem finitimōrum in cīvitatē recēpit, centum ex seniōribus lēgit, quōrum cōsiliō omnia 10 ageret, quōs senātōrēs nōmināvit propter senectūtem. Tum, cum uxōrēs ipse et populus suus nōn habērent, invitāvit ad spectāculum lūdōrum vicinās urbī Rōmae nātiōnēs atque eārum virginēs rapuit. Commōtis bellis propter raptārum iniūriam vicinās cīvitatēs plūrēs vicit. 15 Et cum ortā subitō tempestāte nōn compāruisset, annō rēgnī tricēsimo septimō ad deōs trānsisse crēditus est et cōnsecrātus. Deinde Rōmae per quīnōs diēs senātōrēs imperāvērunt et hīs rēgnantibus annus unus complētus est. 20

Posteā Numa Pompilius rēx creātus est, quī bellum quidem nūllum gessit, sed nōn minus cīvitatī qua Rō-

mulus profuit. Nam et legēs Rōmānīs mōrēsque cōstituit, quī cōsuētūdine proeliōrum iam lātrōnēs ac sēmibarbarī putābantur, et annum dēscripsit in decem mēnsēs, prius sine aliquā supputātiōne cōfūsum, et
 5 infinita Rōmae sacra ac templa cōstituit. Morbō dēcessit quadrāgēsīmō et tertio imperi annō.

THEME EXERCISE.¹

1. Ā quō initium habet imperium Rōmānum ?
2. Quō in monte condita est urbs nova ?
3. Unde crēvit populus ?
4. Quī principēs civitātis facti sunt ?
5. Quō modō etiam uxōribus auxit populum Rōmulus ?
6. Rēge primō mortuō quī Rōmae rēgnāverunt ? Quam diū ?
7. Quod nōmen insequentī rēgi erat ?
8. Quā dē causā praedōnēs ac sēmibarbari putābantur Rōmāni ?
9. Quī civitāti profuit Numa ?
10. Quō pactō sub Numā flēbant civēs antea bellicōssissimī tranquillī et moribus obtemperantēs ?

Huic succēssit Tullus Hostilius. Hic bella reparāvit, Albānōs vīcit, quī ab urbe Rōmā duodecimō miliārīō sunt, Vēientēs et Fidēnātēs, quōrum aliī sextō miliārīō absunt
 10 ab urbe Rōmā, aliī octāvō decimō, bellō superāvit, urbem ampliāvit adiectō Caeliō monte. Cum trigintā et duōs annōs rēgnāset, fulmine ictus cum domō suā ārsit.

¹ Each question should be answered by a complete statement. For instance, the first question below should not be answered, "*Ā Rōmulō,*" but by some such sentence as, "*Ā Rōmulō Rōmānum imperium initium habet,*" or, "*Rōmulus Rōmam condidit, ā quō etiam exordium habet Rōmānum imperium.*" After these answers have been given orally in class, they should be combined and amplified so as to form a continuous theme, which should be assigned as written work for the following lesson.

Post hunc Ancus Marcius, Numae ex filiā nepōs, suscepit imperium. Contrā Latīnōs dīmicāvit, Aventīnum montem cīvitātī adiēcit et Lāniculum, apud ōstium Tiberis cīvitātem suprà mare sextō decimō miliāriō ab urbe Rōmā condidit. Vicēsīmō et quārtō annō imperī morbō periit. 5

Deinde rēgnum Priscus Tarquinius accēpit. Hic numerum senātōrum duplicāvit, circum Rōmae aedificāvit, lūdōs Rōmānōs instituit, quī ad nostram memoriam permanent. Vicit idem etiam Sabīnōs et nōn parum agrōrum sublātum isdem urbis Rōmae territōriō iūnxit, primusque 10 triumphāns urbem intrāvit. Mūrōs fēcit et cloacās, Capitōlium inchoāvit. Tricēsīmō octāvō imperī annō per Ancī filiōs occīsus est, rēgis ēius cui ipse succēsserat.

THEME EXERCISE.

1. Quī rēx Numae succēssit?
2. Quem montem addidit urbi?
3. Quōs populōs vicit?
4. Quō cāsū mortuus est?
5. Contrā quōs populōs dīmicāvit Ancus Martius?
6. Quibus montibus adiectis urbem ampliāvit?
7. Ubi urbem novam condidit?
8. Quī rēx autem circum aedificāvit et lūdōs Rōmānōs instituit?
9. Quibus victis urbem triumphāns intrāvit Tarquinius?
10. Eratne primus qui triumphāvit?
11. Per cuius filiōs occīsus est? Quotō imperī annō?

Post hunc Servius Tullius suscepit imperium, genitus ex nōbili fēminā, captivā tamen et ancillā. Hic quoque 15 Sabīnōs subēgit, montēs trēs, Quirīnālem, Viminālem, Esquilinum, urbī adiūnxit, fossās circum mūrū dūxit. Primus omnium cēnsū ordināvit, quī adhūc per orbem terrārum incōgnitus erat. Sub eō Rōma omnibus in

cēsum delātis habuit capita octōgintā et tria milia
cīvium Rōmānōrum cum hīs quī in agrīs erant. Occisus
est scelere generī suī, Tarquinī Superbī, filiī eius rēgis
cui ipse succēsserat, et filiae, quam Tarquinius habēbat
5 uxōrem.

L. Tarquinius Superbus, septimus atque ūltimus rēgum,
Volscōs, quae gēns ad Campāniam euntibus nōn longē ab
urbe est, vīcit, Gabiōs cīvitātem et Suessam Pōmētiam
subēgit, cum Tūscīs pācem fēcit, et templum Iovī in Capi-
10 tōliō aedificāvit. Postea Ardeam oppūgnāns, in octāvō
decimō miliārīō ab urbe Romā positam cīvitātem, impe-
rium perdidit. Nam cum filius eius, et ipse Tarquinius
iūnior, nōbilissimam fēminam Lucrētiam eandemque pudī-
cissimam, Collātīnī uxōrem, stuprāset eaque dē iniuriā
15 marītō et patrī et amicīs quēsta fuisset, in omnium cōn-
spectū sē occīdit. Propter quam causam Brūtus, parēns
et ipse Tarquinī, populum concitāvit et Tarquiniō adēmit
imperium. Mox exercitus quoque eum, quī cīvitātem
Ardeam cum ipsō rēge oppūgnābat, reliquit; veniēnsque
20 ad urbem rēx portīs clausīs exclūsus est, cumque impe-
rāssset annōs quattuor et vīgintī cum uxōre et liberīs suīs
fūgit. Ita Rōmae rēgnātum est per septem rēgēs annīs
ducentīs quadrāgintā tribus, cum adhūc Rōma, ubi plūri-
mum, vix usque ad quīntum decimum miliārīum possi-
25 deret.

THEME EXERCISE.

1. Quī servā nātus rēx Rōmae rēgnāvit ?
2. Quot montēs urbi adiūnxit ?
3. Serviō etiam rēgnante quot milibus cīvium abundāvit urbs ?
4. Cūius scelere occisus est rēx ?
5. Quis erat ūltimus rēgum ?
6. Quot annōs rēgnāvit ?

7. Cuius sceleris causā imperium perdidit?
8. Quis populum concitavit?
9. Ubi erat exercitus? Utrī favēbat exercitus, rēgine an Brūtō?
10. Quot annis Rōmae rēgnātum est? Per quot rēgēs?

II. *The Early Republic, 509-459 B.C.*

Hinc cōsulēs coepēre, prō ūnō rēge duo, hāc causā creātī ut sī ūnus malus esse voluisset, alter eum habēns potestātem similem coercēret. Et placuit nē imperium longius quam annuum habērent, nē per diūturnitatem potestātis insolentiōrēs redderentur, sed civīlēs semper 5 essent quī sē post annum scīrent futūrōs esse privātōs.

Nōnō annō post rēgēs exāctōs cum gener Tarquinī ad iniūriam socerī vindicandam ingentem conlēgisset exercitum, nova Rōmae dignitās est creāta, quae dictātūra appellātur, māior quam cōsulātus. Eōdem annō etiam 10 magister equitum factus est, quī dictātōrī obsequeretur.

Sextō decimō annō post rēgēs exāctōs sēditionem populus Rōmae fēcit, tamquam ā senātū atque cōsulibus premeretur. Tum et ipse sibi tribūnōs plēbis quasi proprios iudicēs et dēfēnsōrēs creāvit, per quōs contrā senā- 15 tum et cōsulēs tūtus esse posset.

Annō trecentēsimō et alterō ab urbe conditā imperium cōsulāre cessāvit et prō duōbus cōsulibus decem facti sunt, quī summam potestātem habērent, decemvirī nōminātī. Sed cum primō annō bene ēgissent, secundō ūnus 20 ex hīs, Ap. Claudius, Virginī cuiusdam, quī honestis iam stipendiis contrā Latīnōs in monte Algidō militarat, filiam virginem conrumpere voluit; quam pater occidit, nē stuprum ā decemvirō sustinēret, et regressus ad militēs mōvit tumultum. Sublāta est decemvirīs potestās ipsique 25 damnātī sunt. Rūrsus cōsulēs factī.

THEME EXERCISE.

1. Quot cōsulēs fuēre Rōmae? Quotō urbis conditae annō coepēre?
2. Cūr eōs imperium longius quam annum habēre nōn placuit?
3. Quis exercitum ingentem conlēgit ut Tarquini iniūriam vindicāret?
4. Quae dignitatēs novae eō tempore creatae sunt?
5. Quā rē seditiōnem Rōmae fecit populus?
6. Quōs magistrātūs propriōs tum sibi creāvit? Ad quod?
7. Quī summam potestātem Rōmae accēperunt cum imperium cōsulāre primum cēssāsset?
8. Ubi militāverat Virginius? Quis filiam eius adamāverat?
9. Quā rē filiam suam occidit pater?
10. Quid decemvirīs factum est?

III. *The Wars with the Gauls, 390-222 B.C.*

- Priscō Tarquiniō Rōmae rēgnante Galli primum Alpēs trānsiērunt. Annō trecentēsimō sexāgēsimō quārtō ab urbe conditā hōrum populus, Galli Senonēs, ad urbem vēnit, et victōs Rōmānōs undecimō miliārīō ā Rōmā apud
- 5 flūmen Ālliam secūtus etiam urbem occupāvit. Neque dēfendī quicquam nisi Capitōlium potuit; quod cum diū obsēdissent Galli et iam Rōmānī fame laborārent, acceptō aurō nē Capitōlium obsidērent recēssērunt. Sed ā Camillō Gallīs superventum est gravissimēque victī sunt. Postea
- 10 tamen etiam secūtus eōs Camillus ita cecidit ut et aurum quod hīs datum fuerat et omnia quae cēperant militāria sīgna revocāret. Ita triumphāns urbem ingressus est et appellātus secundus Rōmulus, quasi et ipse patriae conditor.
- 15 Post aliquot annīs T. Quīntius dictātor adversus Gallōs, quī ad Ītaliā vēnerant, missus est. Hī ab urbe

quartō miliariō trāns Aniēnem flūmen cōnsēderant. Ibi nōbilissimus dē senātōribus iuvenis L. Manlius prōvocantem Gallum ad singulāre certāmen prōgressus occidit, et sublātō torque aureō collō suō impositō in perpetuum Torquātī et sibi et posteris cōgnōmen accēpit. Galli 5 fugātī sunt, mox per C. Sulpiciū dictātōrem etiā victī.

THEME EXERCISE.

1. Quis Rōmae rēgnābat cum Galli primum Alpēs trānsirent?
2. Quotō annō ab urbe conditā vicīt Gallōrum populus Rōmānōs? Quod apud flūmen?
3. Quam partem urbis capere nōn potuerunt Galli?
4. Quā rē ab eius obsidiōne dēstitērunt?
5. A quō victī sunt Galli? Quotiēns?
6. Iterumne etiā ad urbem vērērunt Galli? Ubi cōnsidērunt?
7. Quis ad singulāre certāmen prōvocāvit?
8. Quis contrā eum prōcēssit? Uter vicīt?
9. Quod documentum victōriæ ōrnāmentumque victō dēspoliātum et nōmen et cōgnōmen victōri addidit?
10. Quō dictātōre fugātī sunt Galli? A quō tandem victī sunt?

Aliquot deinde annis post, cum legiōnēs profectae essent adversum Gallōs duce L. Furiō, quidē ex Gallis ūnum ex Rōmānis quī esset optimus prōvocāvit. Tum sē M. Valerius tribūnus militum obtulit, et cum prōcēssisset 10 armātus, corvus eī suprā dextrum brachium sēdit. Mox commissā adversum Gallum pūgnā idē corvus alīs et unguibus Galli oculos verberāvit, nē rēctum possit aspicere. Ita ā tribūnō Valeriō interfectus est. Corvus nōn solum victōriam eī sed etiā nōmen dedit. Nam postea idē 15 Corvīnus est dictus. Ac propter hoc meritum annōrum trium et vīgintī cōsul est factus.

Prīmō deinde Pūnicō bellō cōfectō contrā Gallōs intrā

Italiam pugnatum est finitumque bellum M. Claudio Marcellō et Cn. Corneliō Scipiōne cōsulibus. Tum Marcellus cum parvā manū equitum dimicavit et rēgem Gallōrum manū suā occidit. Postea cum collēgā ingentēs
 5 cōpiās Gallōrum perēmit, Mediōlānum, caput gentis, expugnāvit, grandem praedam Rōmam pertulit. Ac triumphāns Marcellus spolia Galli stīpiti imposita umeris suis vēxit. Postea Gallia Cisalpīna in prōvinciam re-
 dacta est.

THEME EXERCISE.

1. Quī Rōmānus prō optimō sē obtulit cum Gallus optimum Rōmānōrum prōvocāvisset ?
2. Utrum Gallus an Rōmānus victor ex proeliō recēssit ?
3. Cūius auxiliō autem vicit victor ?
4. Num paribus condiōnibus certāmen certatum esse cēnsēs ?
5. Quis Corvinus est dictus ? Quā rē ?
6. Quot annōs nātus cōsul est factus ?
7. Quibus cōsulibus bellum cum Gallis intrā Italiam finitum
 est ?
8. Quis rēgem Gallōrum manū suā occidit ?
9. Quae urbs erat Gallicae gentis caput ?
10. Quae spolia rettulit Rōmam Marcellus ?

IV. *War with Pyrrus, 281-272 B.C.*

- 10 Dum haec cum Gallis gerebantur Tarentīnis, quī iam in ultimā Italiā sunt, bellum indictum est, quia lēgātis Rōmānōrum iniūriam fēcissent. Hī Pyrrum, Ēpīrī rēgem, contrā Rōmānōs in auxilium popōscērunt. Is mox ad Italiam vēnit, tumque primum Rōmānī cum
 15 trānsmarinō hoste dimicāvērunt. Missus est contrā eum cōsul P. Valerius Laevīnus, quī cum explorātōrēs Pyrrī cēpisset iūssit eōs per castra dūcī, ostendī omnem exercitum, tumque dīmitti, ut renūntiārent Pyrrō quaecumque

ā Rōmānīs agerentur. Commissā mox pūgnā, cum iam Pyrrus fugeret elephantōrum auxiliō vicit, quōs incōgnitōs Rōmānī expavērunt. Sed nox proeliō finem dedit; Laevinus tamen per noctem fūgit, Pyrrus Rōmānōs mille octingentōs cēpit et eōs summō honōre trāctāvit, occīsōs 5 sepelīvit. Quōs cum adversō volnere et trucī voltū etiam mortuōs iacere vīdisset, tulisse ad caelum manūs dīcitur cum hāc vōce; sē totīus orbis dominum esse potuisse sī tālēs sibi militēs contigissent.

Posteā Pyrrus coniūctīs sibi Samnītibus, Lūcānīs, 10 Bruttiīs Rōmam perrēxit, omnia ferrō ignīque vāstāvit, Campāniam populātus est atque ad Praeneste vēnit, miliārīō ab urbe octāvō decimō. Mox terrōre exercitūs quī eum cum cōsule sequebātur in Campāniam sē recēpit.

15

THEME EXERCISE.

1. Quī populus ūltimam Ītaliā incolēbat dum haec cum Gallis gerēbantur?
2. Quā rē illis est indictum ā Rōmānīs bellum?
3. Quī ex Graeciā dux contrā Rōmānōs ad Ītaliā vēnit?
4. Quī cōsul contrā eum missus est?
5. Quōrum auxiliō vicit Rōmānōs imperātor advena?
6. Quid dixisse fertur Pyrrus cum Rōmānōs mortuōs iacere vīdisset? Quā rē?
7. Quōs sibi populōs coniūnxit Pyrrus?
8. Quotum ad miliārium vēnit?
9. Quam partem Ītaliae vāstāvit?
10. Quam ob causam ā Rōmā sē recēpit hostis?

Lēgātī ad Pyrrum dē redimendīs captīvīs missī ab eō honorificē susceptī sunt. Captīvōs sine pretiō Rōmam mīsīt. Ūnum ex lēgātīs Rōmānōrum, Fābriciūm, sic admirātus cum eum pauperem esse cōgnōvisset, ut

quārtā parte rēgnī promissā sollicitāre voluerit ut ad sē trānsīret, contemptusque est ā Fābriciō.

Quārē cum Pyrrus Rōmānōrum ingentī admirātiōne tenerētur lēgātum mīsit quī pācem aequīs condiciōnibus peteret, praecipuum virum, Cīneam nōmine, ita ut Pyrrus partem Ītaliae quam iam armīs occupāverat obtinēret. Pāx displicuit remandātumque Pyrrō est ā senātū eum cum Rōmānīs, nisi ex Ītaliā recēssisset, pācem habēre nōn posse. Tum Rōmānī iūssērunt capitīvōs omnēs quōs Pyrrus reddiderat infāmēs habēri, quod armātī capī potuissent, nec ante eōs ad veterem statum revertī quam sī bīnōrum hostium occīsōrum spolia rettulissent. Ita lēgātus Pyrrī reversus est. Ā quō cum quaereret Pyrrus quālem Rōmam comperisset, Cīneās dixit rēgum sē patriam vīdisse; scilicet tālēs illīc ferē omnēs esse quālis ūnus Pyrrus apud Ēpirum et reliquam Graeciam putārētur.

THEME EXERCISE.

1. Quī ad Pyrrum missī sunt? Quam ad rem?
2. Quō modō ā Pyrrō acceptī sunt lēgātī?
3. Admirātusne est Pyrrus Rōmānōs? Quam ob rem?
4. Quem Rōmānōrum praeter cēterōs sibi amicō habēre voluit rēx?
5. Quantā parte rēgnī prōmissā Fābriciū sollicitāre voluit?
6. Num Fābricius sē facilem ad sollicitandum praebuit?
7. Quibus sub condiciōnibus pācem petīvit Pyrrus?
8. Quam per lēgātum eam obtinēre voluit?
9. Num pāx placuit Rōmānīs? Impetrātane est? Quid Pyrrō remandātum est?
10. Quō modō adficiuntur captīvī Rōmānīs ā Pyrrō redditi?
11. Quid Pyrrō rogantī quālem Rōmam comperisset respondit Cīneās lēgātus?

Missi sunt contra Pyrrum ducēs P. Sulpicius et Decius Mūs cōsulēs. Certāmine commissō Pyrrus volnerātus est, elephantī interfectī, vigintī mīlia caesa hostium, et ex Rōmānis tantum quīnque mīlia; Pyrrus Tarentum fugātus.

5

Interiectō annō contra Pyrrum Fābricius est missus, quī prius inter lēgātōs sollicitārī nōn poterat quārtā parte rēgnī prōmissā. Tum, cum vicīna castra ipse et rēx haberent, medicus Pyrri nocte ad eum vēnit, prōmittēns venēnō sē Pyrrum occīsūrum sī sibi aliquid pollice- 10 rētur. Quem Fābricius vinctum reducī iussit ad dominum Pyrrōque dīcī quae contra caput eius medicus sponondisset. Tum rēx admirātus eum dīxisse fertur: "Ille est Fābricius, quī difficilīus ab honestāte quam sōl ā cursū suō avertī potest." Tum rēx ad Siciliam profectus est. 15 Fābricius victīs Lūcānis et Samnītibus triumphāvit.

Cōsulēs deinde M. Curius Dentātus et Cornēlius Lentulus adversum Pyrrum, quī ā Siciliā reversus erat, missi sunt. Curius contra eum pūgnāvit, exercitum eius cecidit, ipsum Tarentum fugāvit, castra cēpit. Eō diē caesa 20 hostium vigintī tria mīlia. Curius in cōsulātū triumphāvit. Primus Rōmam elephantōs quattuor dūxit. Pyrrus etiam ā Tarentō mox recēssit et apud Argōs, Graeciae civitātem, occisus est.

THEME EXERCISE.

1. Quī cōsulēs contra Pyrrum missi sunt?
2. Num hōc quoque proeliō Pyrrus superāvit? Quō fūgit?
3. Annō post quis contra Pyrrum profectus est?
4. Quis ad eum vēnit? Quid pollicitātum?
5. Num susceptus est ā Fābriciō? Quid igitur?
6. Quam sententiam dē Fābriciō ēdidit rēx?
7. Quō inde profectus est Pyrrus?

8. Pyrrō ā Siciliā reversō qui cōsulēs occurrērunt ?
9. Quae Rōmam dūxit Curius ?
10. Ubi occisus est Pyrrus ?

V. *The First Punic War, 264-241 B.C.*

Contrā Āfrōs bellum susceptum est primum Ap. Claudio Q. Fulviō cōsulibus. In Siciliā contrā eōs pūgnātum est et Ap. Claudius dē Āfrīs et rēge Siciliae Hierōne triumphāvit.

- 5 Insequentī annō in Siciliā ā Rōmānīs rēs magnae gestae sunt, plūs quam quīnquāgintā cīvitātēs in fidem acceptae. Tertiō annō in Siciliā contrā Hierōnem bellum parātum est. Is cum omnī nōbilitate Syracūsānōrum pācem ā Rōmānīs impetrāvit deditque argentī ducenta talenta.
- 10 Āfrī in Siciliā victī sunt et dē hīs secundō Rōmae triumphātum est.

- Quintō annō hūius bellī primum Rōmānī C. Duillio et Cn. Corneliō Asinā cōsulibus in mari dīmicāverunt parātis nāvibus rōstrātis quās Liburnās vocant. Duillius
- 15 commissō proeliō Carthāginiēnsium ducem vīcit, trīgintā et ūnam nāvēs cēpit, quattuordecim mersit, septem milia hostium cēpit, tria milia occidit. Neque ūlla victōria Rōmānīs grātor fuit, quod invictī terrā iam etiam mari plurimum possent.

- 20 L. Manliō Vulsōne M. Atiliō Rēgulō cōsulibus bellum in Āfricam trānslātum est. Contrā Hamilcarem, Carthāginiēnsium ducem, in mari pūgnātum est, victusque est. Nam perditis sexāgintā quattuor nāvibus retrō sē recēpit. Rōmānī vīginti duās āmisērunt. Sed cum in Āfricam
- 25 trānsissent, primam Clypeam, Āfricae cīvitātem, in dēditionem accēpērunt. Cōsulēs usque ad Carthāginem prōcēssērunt, multisque castellis vāstātis Manlius victor

Rōmam rediit et vīgintī septem mīlia captīvōrum redūxit. Rēgulus in Āfricā remānsit. Is contrā Āfrōs aciem instrūxit. Contrā trēs Carthāginiēnsium ducēs victor fuit, decem et octō mīlia hostium cecidit, quīque mīlia cum decem et octō elephantis cēpit, septuāgintā quattuor civi- 5 tātēs in fidem accēpit.

Tum victī Carthāginiēnsēs pācem ā Rōmānīs petivērunt. Quam cum Rēgulus nōllet nisi dūrissimīs condiciōnibus dāre, Āfrī auxilium ā Lacedaemoniīs petivērunt. Et ā duce Xanthippō, quī ā Lacedaemoniīs missus 10 fuerat, Rēgulus victus est ultimā perniciē. Nam duo mīlia tantum ex omnī Rōmānō exercitū refūgērunt, quīngentī cum imperātōre Rēgulō captī sunt trīgintā mīlia occīsa, Rēgulus ipse in catēnās coniectus.

THEME EXERCISE.

1. Ubi primum contrā Āfrōs ā Rōmānīs pūgnātum est ?
2. Quam civitātem Siciliae opulentissimam in fidem accēpērunt Rōmānī ?
3. Quī primum Rōmānī in mari dimicāverunt ? Feliciterne ?
4. Cūr Rōmānīs grātissima fuit haec victōria ?
5. Quibus cōsulibus trāslātum est in Āfricam bellum ?
6. Uter cōsul Rōmam rediit ?
7. Quot proeliis contrā Carthāginiēnsēs victor fuit Rēgulus ?
8. Ā quibus petivērunt Āfrī ducem ?
9. Quis eis auxiliō missus est ?
10. Quantā calamitāte victus est Rēgulus ?

M. Aemiliō Paulō Ser. Fulviō Nōbiliōre cōsulibus 15 ambō cōsulēs ad Āfricam profectī sunt cum trecentārum nāvium clāsse. Primum Āfrōs nāvālī certāmine superant. Aemilius cōsul centum et quattuor nāvēs hostium dēmersit, trīgintā cum pūgnātōribus cēpit, quīndecim mīlia ho-

stium aut occīdit aut cēpit, militem suum ingentī praedā ditāvit. Et subācta Āfrica tunc fuisset, nisi quod tanta famēs erat ut diūtius exercitus expectāre nōn posset. Cōsulēs cum victricē clāsse redeuntēs circa Siciliam
5 naufragium passi sunt. Et tanta tempestās fuit ut ex quadringentīs sexāgintā quattuor nāvibus tantum octōgintā servārī potuerint; neque ullō tempore tanta maritima tempestās audita est. Rōmānī tamen statim ducentās nāvēs reparāvērunt, neque in aliquō animus hīs īnfractus
10 fuit.

Cn. Servilius Caepiō C. Semprōnius Blaesus cōsulēs cum ducentīs sexāgintā nāvibus ad Āfricam profecti sunt. Aliquot civitatēs cēpērunt. Praedam ingentem reducentēs naufragium passi sunt. Itaque cum continuae
15 calamitatēs Rōmānīs displicērent, dēcrēvit senātus ut ā maritimīs proeliīs recēderētur et tantum sexāgintā nāvēs ad praesidium Ītaliae salvae essent.

L. Caeciliō Metellō C. Furiō Placidō cōsulibus Metellus in Siciliā Āfrōrum ducem cum centum trīgintā elephantīs et māgnīs cōpiīs venientem superāvit, vīginti mīlia hostiū cecidit, sex et vīginti elephantōs cēpit, reliquōs errantēs per Numidās, quōs in auxilium habēbat, conlēgit et Rōmam dedūxit ingentī pompā, cum tōtus elephantōrum numerus omnia itinera compleret.

25 Post haec mala Carthāginiēnsēs Rēgulum ducem quem cēperant petivērunt, ut Rōmam proficiscerētur et pācem ā Rōmānīs obtinēret ac permūtātiōnem captivōrum faceret. Ille Rōmam cum vēnisset, inductus in senātum nihil quasi Rōmānus ēgit dixitque sē ex illā diē quā in potestātem Āfrōrum vēnisset Rōmānum esse dēsisse. Itaque
30 et uxōrem ā complexū remōvit et senātui suāsīt nē pāx cum Poenis fieret; illōs enim frāctōs tot cāsibus spem

nūllam habēre; sē tantī nōn esse ut tot mīlia captīvōrum propter ūnum sē et senem et paucōs quī ex Rōmānīs captī fuerant redderentur. Itaque obtinuit. Nam Āfrōs pācem petentēs nūllus admisit. Ipse Carthāginem rediit, offerentibusque Rōmānīs ut eum Rōmae tenērent negāvit 5 sē in eā urbe mānsūrum in quā, postquam Āfrīs servierat, dignitātem honestī cīvis habēre nōn posset. Regressus igitur ad Āfricam omnibus suppliciīs extinctus est.

THEME EXERCISE.

1. Cōsulēs iterum ad Āfricam profectī quās rēs feliciter gessērunt ?
2. Quā rē tunc nōn est subācta Āfrica ?
3. Hāc ab victoriā quō infortūniō detrāctum est ?
4. Num Rōmānīs ā bellō recēdere placuit ?
5. Quae continuae calamitatēs Rōmānīs displicuerunt ?
6. Quid dēcrēvit senātus ?
7. Āfrīs in Siciliā victis quae praeda ingentī pompā Rōmam dēducta est ?
8. Quem lēgātum, qui pācem ā Rōmānīs peteret, miserunt Carthāginiēnsēs ?
9. Quem ad modum ēgit lēgātus ? Quid senātui persuāsit ?
10. Mūnere fūctus quō regressus est ?
11. Quō modō interfectus est Rēgulus ?

Posteā Claudius cōsul contrā auspicia pūgnāvit et victus est. Nam ex ducentis et viginti nāvibus cum 10 trīgintā fugit, nōnāgintā cum pūgnātōribus captae sunt, dēmersae cēterae. Alius quoque cōsul naufragiō clāssem amīsīt, exercitum tamen salvum habuit quia vicīna litora erant.

Annō bellī Pūnici vicēsimo et tertiō Catulō cōsulī 15 bellum contrā Āfrōs commissum est. Profectus est cum trecentis nāvibus in Siciliam; Āfrī contrā ipsum qua-

dringentās parāvērunt. Numquam in mari tantis cōpiis pūgnātum est. Catulus nāvem aeger ascendit; volnerātus enim in pūgnā superiōre fuerat. Contrā Lilybaeum, civitātem Siciliae, pūgnātum est ingentī virtūte Rōmānō-
 5 rum. Nam sexāgintā et trēs Carthāginiēnsium nāvēs captae sunt, dēmersae centum vīgintī et quinque, trīgintā duo mīlia hostium capta, tredecim mīlia occīsa, infīnitum aurī, argentī, praedae in potestātem Rōmānōrum redāctum. Ex clāsse Rōmānā duodecim nāvēs dēmersae.
 10 Statim pācem Carthāginiēnsēs petivērunt tribūtaque est hīs pāx. Captivī Rōmānōrum quī tenēbantur ā Carthāginiēnsibus redditī sunt. Etiam Carthāginiēnsēs petivērunt ut redimī eōs captīvōs liceret, quōs ex Āfris Rōmānī tenēbant. Senātus iūssit sine pretiō eōs dari,
 15 quī in publicā cūstodiā essent; quī autem ā privātīs tenērentur ut pretiō dominīs redditō Carthāginem redirent atque id pretium ex fiscō magis quam ā Carthāginiēnsibus solverētur.

THEME EXERCISE.

1. Quis contrā auspiciā pūgnāvit?
2. Postea cui commissum est bellum?
3. Quot nāvibus ab utrōque duce pūgnātum est?
4. Ubi pūgnātum est? Quī victī? Quantā calamitatē?
5. Utrī pācem petivērunt? Quādo?
6. Quibus sub condiōnibus facta est pāx?
7. Quot annōs dūrāvit bellum Pūnicum primum?
8. Quam insulam hōc bellō obtinuit populus Rōmānus?
9. Novō quō atque adhūc inūsitatō proeli genere adsuēficiēbantur Rōmānī?

VI. *The Second Punic War, 218-201 B.C.*

M. Minucio Rūfō P. Cornēliō cōsulibus bellum Pūnicum
 20 cum secundum Rōmānīs inlātum est per Hannibalem,

Carthāginiēnsium ducem, quī Saguntum, Hispāniae civitatem Rōmānis amicam, oppugnare adgressus est, annum agēns vicēsimum aetātis, cōpiis congregātis centum quinquagintā milium. Huic Rōmānī per lēgātōs dēnūntiāverunt ut bellō abstinēret. Is lēgātōs admittere nōluit. 5 Rōmānī etiam Carthāginem mīsērunt, ut mandārētur Hannibalī nē bellum contrā sociōs populī Rōmānī gereret. Dūra respōnsa ā Carthāginiēnsibus data sunt. Saguntīnī intereā fame victī sunt captique ab Hannibale ultimīs poenīs adficiuntur. Bellum Carthāginiēnsibus 10 indictum est.

Tum P. Cornēlius Scīpiō cum exercitū in Hispāniam profectus est, Ti. Semprōnius in Siciliam. Hannibal, relicto in Hispāniā fratre Hasdrubale, Pyrēnaeum rānsiit. Alpēs adhūc eā parte invias sibi patefecit. Trāditur 15 ad Italiam octogintā milia peditum, decem milia equitum, septem et trigintā elephantōs addūxisse. Intereā multī Ligurēs et Gallī Hannibalī sē coniūnxērunt. Semprōnius cōgnitō ad Italiam Hannibalis adventū ex Siciliā exercitum Ariminum trāiecit. 20

Scīpiō Hannibalī prīmus occurrit. Commissō proeliō, fugātis suis ipse volnerātus in castra rediit. Semprōnius et ipse cōnfligit apud Trebiam annem. Is quoque vincitur. Hannibalī multī sē in Italiā dedidērunt. Inde ad Tūsciam veniēns Hannibal Flāminiō cōsulī occurrit. 25 Ipsum Flāminium interēmit; Rōmānōrum vīginti quinque milia caesa sunt, cēterī diffūgērunt. Missus postea adversus Hannibalem Q. Fabius Māximus. Is eum differendō pūgnam ab impetū frēgit, mox inventā occāsione vicit. 30

Quīngentēsīmō et quadrāgēsīmō annō ā conditā urbe L. Aemilius Paulus P. Terentius Varrō contrā Hanniba-

- lem mittuntur Fabiōque succēdunt, quī abiēns ambō cōsulēs monuit ut Hannibalem, callidum et impatientem ducem, nōn aliter vincerent quam proeliō differendō. Verum cum impatientiā Varrōnis cōsulis contrādicente
- 5 alterō cōsule apud vicum quī Cannae appellātur, in Āpulīā, pūgnātum esset, ambō cōsulēs ab Hannibale vincuntur. In eā pūgnā tria milia Āfrōrum pereunt; māgna pars dē exercitū Hannibalis sauciātur. Nūllō tamen proeliō Pūnicō bellō Rōmānī gravius acceptī sunt.
- 10 Perit enim in eō cōsul Aemilius Paulus, cōsulārēs aut praetōriī vīginti, senātōrēs captī aut occisi trīgintā, nōbilēs virī trecentī, militum quadrāgintā milia, equitum tria milia et quīngenti. In quibus malīs nēmō tamen Rōmānōrum pācis mentiōnem habēre dignātus est. Servi,
- 15 quod numquam ante, manūmissi et milītēs factī sunt.

THEME EXERCISE.

1. Per quem est bellum Pūnicum secundum Rōmānis inlātum?
2. Ubi erat Saguntum? Quibus urbs amīca?
3. Volēbantne Rōmānī pācem? Etiamne Carthāginiēnsēs? Qui lēgātōs dē pāce mīsērunt?
4. Quō profectī sunt cōsulēs duo?
5. Quā viā petivit Hannibal Ītaliā? Quem in Hispāniā reliquit ut post sē tūta habēret? Quantās cōpiās sēcum ad Ītaliā addūxit?
6. Quis Hannibali primus occurrit?
7. Quot cōsulēs continuis proeliis prōffigāvit Hannibal?
8. Quis eum ab impetū frēgit? Quō modō?
9. Quī Fabiō succēdunt?
10. Quō in proeliō, ubi, contrā quōs ducēs vicit Hannibal Rōmānōs insigniter? Quantam calamitātem illis intulit? Quō animō tamen eam tulērunt Rōmānī?

Post eam pūgnam multae Ītaliae civitatēs quae Rōmānis pāruerant sē ad Hannibalem trānstulērunt. Hannibal

Rōmānīs obtulit ut captīvōs redimerent, respōsumque est ā senātū eōs cīvēs nōn esse necessariōs quī, cum armātī essent, capī potuissent. Ille omnēs postea variis suppliciīs interfecit et trēs modiōs anulōrum aureōrum Carthāginem mīsit, quōs ex manibus equitum Rōmānō- 5 rum, senātōrum et militum detrāxerat. Interea in Hispāniā, ubi Hasdrubal remāserat cum māgnō exercitū ut eam tōtam Āfris subigeret, ā duōbus Scīpiōnibus vincitur. Mittuntur eī ā Carthāginiēnsibus ad reparandās vīrēs cōpiaē māgnae.

10

Annō quārtō postquam ad Ītaliā Hannibal vēnit, M. Claudius Marcellus cōsul apud Nōlam, cīvitātem Campāniae, bene pūgnāvit. Hannibal multās cīvitātēs Rōmānōrum per Āpuliam, Calabriam, Brutiōs occupāvit. Quō tempore etiam rēx Macedoniae Philippus ad eum 15 lēgātōs mīsit, prōmittēns auxilia contrā Rōmānōs sub hāc condiciōne, ut dēlētīs Rōmānīs ipse quoque contrā Graecōs ab Hannibale auxilia acciperet. Captīs igitur lēgātīs Philippi et rē cōgnitā Rōmānī in Macedoniam M. Valerium Laevīnum ire iūssērunt, in Sardiniam T. Man- 20 lium Torquātum prōcōnsulem. Nam etiam ea sollicitāta ab Hannibale Rōmānōs dēseruerat. Ita ūnō tempore quattuor locīs pūgnābātur; in Hispāniīs, Macedoniā, Sardiniā quidem etiam fēliciter.

Decimō annō postquam Hannibal in Ītaliā vēnerat 25 ūsque ad quārtum miliārium urbis accēssit, equitēs eius usque ad portam. Mox cōsulum cum exercitū venientium metū Hannibal ad Campāniam sē recēpit. In Hispāniā ā frātre eius Hasdrubale ambō Scīpiōnēs quī per multōs annōs victōrēs fuerant interficiuntur, exercitus 30 tamen integer mānsit; cāsū enim magis erant quam virtūte dēceptī. Quō tempore etiam ā cōsule Marcellō

Siciliae magna pars capta est, quam tenere Afrī coeperant, et nōbilissima urbs Syracūsāna; praeda ingēns Rōmam perlāta est. Laevīnus in Macedoniā cum Philippō et multis Graeciae populis et rēge Asiae Attalō
 5 amicitiam fēcit; et ad Siciliam profectus Hannōnem quendam, Afrōrum ducem, apud Agrigentum civitatem cum ipsō oppidō cēpit, et omni Siciliā receptā ingentī glōriā Rōmam regressus est. Hannibal in Italiā Cn. Fulvium cōsulem subitō adgressus cum octō milibus
 10 hominum interfēcit.

Intereā ad Hispāniās, ubi occīsīs duobus Scīpiōnibus nūllus Rōmānus dux erat, P. Cornēlius Scīpiō mittitur, filius P. Scīpiōnis quī ibīdem bellum gesserat, annōs nātus quattuor et vīginti, vir Rōmānōrum omnium et suā
 15 aetate et posteriōre tempore prīmus. Is Carthāginem Hispāniae cēpit, in quā omne aurum, argentum et bellī apparātum Afrī habēbant, nōbilissimōsque quoque obsidēs quōs ab Hispānīs accēperant. Obsidēs parentibus statim reddidit, quārē omnēs ferē Hispānī ūnō animō ad
 20 eum trānsiērunt. Post quae Hasdrubalem vīctum fugat et praedam māximam capit.

THEME EXERCISE.

1. Post Cannās proelium quae addita sunt Hannibalis opibus?
2. Quid Rōmānis obtulit Hannibal? Quid ei ā Rōmānis respōnsus est?
3. Inter haec tot et tanta infortūnia ubi autem fēliciter pūgnāvērunt Rōmānī?
4. Quī rēx lēgātōs ad Hannibalem misit? Quibus sub conditionibus auxilium pollicitum?
5. Quī ūsque ad portam Rōmae accessērunt?
6. Quī in Hispāniā interfectī sunt? Ā quō? Quō modō?
7. Quā urbe Siciliae captā praeda ingēns Rōmam perlāta est?

8. Quis ingentī glōriā dē Siciliā triumphāvit ?
9. Quis patre interfectō ad Hispāniās missus est ? Quam urbem cēpit ? Quālem sē Hispānis prae-buit ?
10. Quam urbem Italiae recēpit Fabius ? Quō dētrīmentō Hannibalis ?

Intereā in Italiā cōsul Q. Fabius Māximus Tarentum recēpit, in quā ingentēs cōpiae Hannibalis erant. Tum multae civitatēs Rōmānōrum quae ad Hannibalem trānsierant rūsus sē Fabiō dedidērunt.

Tertiō annō postquam Scīpiō ad Hispāniās profectus 5 fuerat, rūsus rēs inclitās gerit. Rēgem Hispāniārum māgnō proeliō victum in amicitiam accēpit et prīmus omnium ā victō obsidēs nōn popōscit.

Dēsperāns Hannibal Hispāniās contrā Scīpiōnem diūtius posse retinērī, frātrem suum Hasdrubalem ad 10 Italiā cum omnibus cōpiis ēvocāvit. Is veniēns eōdem itinere quō etiam Hannibal vēnerat ā cōsulibus Ap. Claudiō Nerōne et M. Livio Salinātore apud Sēnam, Picēnī civitātem, in insidiās compositās incidit. Strēnuē tamen pūgnāns occīsus est; ingentēs eius cōpiae captae 15 aut interfectae sunt, māgnū pondus aurī atque argentī Rōmam relātum est. Post haec Hannibal diffidere iam dē bellī coepit ēventū. Rōmānis ingēns animus accēssit; itaque et ipsi ēvocāvērunt ex Hispāniā Scīpiōnem. Is Rōmam cum ingentī glōriā vēnit. 20

Annō quārtō decimō postea quam in Italiā Hannibal vēnerat, idem Scīpiō cōsul est factus et in Africā missus. Is in Africā contrā Hannōnem, ducem Afrōrum, pūgnat, exercitumque eius interficit; secundō proeliō castra capit. Syphācem, Numidiae rēgem, quī sē Afrīs 25 coniūnxerat, capit et castra eius invādit. Syphāx cum nobilissimis Numidīs et infīnitīs spoliis Rōmam ā

Scipione mittitur. Quā rē auditā omnis ferē Ītalia Hannibalem dēserit. Ipse ā Carthāginiēnsibus redīre in Africam iubētur, quam Scipio vāstābat.

Pāx prius cum Rōmānis facta Hannibalis adventū ab
 5 Āfris turbāta est. Intereā proelium ab utrōque duce
 instructum est quāle vix ūllā memoriā fuit, cum perītis-
 simi viri cōpiās suās ad bellum ēdūcerent. Scipio
 victor recēdit paene ipsō Hannibale captō, qui primum
 cum multīs equitibus, deinde cum vīginti, postrēmō cum
 10 quattuor ēvāsit. Inventa in castris Hannibalis argentī
 pondō vīginti mīlia, aurī octōgintā, cētera supellētilis
 cōpiōsa. Post id certāmen pāx cum Carthāginiēnsibus
 facta est. Scipio Rōmam rediit, ingenti glōriā triumphā-
 vit atque Āfricānus ex eō appellārī coeptus est. Finem
 15 accēpit secundum Pūnicum bellum post annum nōnum
 decimum quam coeperat.

VII. *The Third Punic War, 149-146 B.C.*

Tertium deinde bellum contrā Carthāginem suscipitur
 sēscentēsīmō et alterō ab urbe conditā annō, L. Manliō
 Cēnsōrīnō et M. Manliō cōsulibus, annō quīnquāgēsīmō
 20 primō postquam secundum Pūnicum transāctum erat.
 Hi profecti Carthāginem oppugnāvērunt. Contrā eōs
 Hasdrubal, dux Carthāginiēnsium, dīmīcābat. Fāmea,
 dux alius, equitātui Carthāginiēnsium praeerat. Scipio
 tunc, Scipionis Āfricāni nepōs, tribūnus ibi militābat.
 25 Hūius apud omnēs ingēns metus et reverentia erat.
 Nam et parātissimus ad dīmīcandum et cōsultissimus
 habēbātur. Itaque per eum multa ā cōsulibus prōsperē
 gesta sunt, neque quicquam magis vel Hasdrubal vel
 Fāmea vitābant, quam contrā eam Rōmānōrum partem
 30 committere ubi Scipio dīmīcāret.

Cum igitur clārum Scīpiōnis nōmen esset, iuvenis adhūc cōsul est factus et contrā Carthāginem missus. Is eam cēpit ac diruit. Spolia ibi inventa, quae variārum civitātum excidiis Carthāgō conlēgerat, et ornāmenta urbium civitātibus Siciliae, Itāliae, Africae reddidit quae sua recōgnōscēbant. Ita Carthāgō septingentēsīmō annō quam condita erat dēlēta est. Scīpiō nōmen quod avus eius accēperat meruit, scilicet ut propter virtūtem etiam ipse Africānus iūnior vocārētur.

THEME EXERCISE.

1. Quis Hannibālī auxiliō vēnit ?
2. Quī cōsulēs eum vicērunt et interfēcērunt ? Quō in proeliō ?
3. Quis ex Hispāniā reversus in Africam missus est ?
4. Quot proeliis contrā Afrōs victor erat ? Quem rēgem cēpit ?
5. Quis in Africam redire iūssus est ? Quot annōs in Itāliā fuit Hannibal ?
6. Quāle erat proelium quod tum commīsērunt ducēs māximī ? Uter vicit ?
7. Pāce factā quid appellārī coeptus est Scipiō ?
8. Post quot annōs finem accēpit bellum Pūnicum secundum ?
9. Hōc in bellō quibus locis pūgnātum est ? Quae sunt nōmina proeliōrum insignium quibus certāvērunt Rōmānī et Afrī ?
10. Tertiō deinde bellō contrā Afrōs susceptō quis iuvenis Carthāginem cēpit ac diruit ?

VIII. *The First Civil War, 88-85 B.C.*

Annō urbis conditae sēscentēsīmō sexāgēsīmō secundō primum Rōmae bellum civīle commōtum est. Causam bellō C. Marius sexiēns cōsul et duōbus māximīs bellīs contrā Iugurtham, Numidārum rēgem, et Cimbrōs Teutonēsque victor dedit. Nam cum Sulla cōsul contrā Mithridāten gestūrus bellum, quī Pontī rēx erat atque

Asiam et Achāiam occupāverat, mitterētur, isque exercitum in Campāniā paulisper tenēret, ut bellī sociālis, quod intrā Ītaliā socii cum Rōmānīs gesserant, reliquiae tollerentur, Marius adfectāvit ut ipse ad bellum
5 Mithridāticum mitterētur. Quā rē Sulla commōtus cum exercitū ad urbem vēnit. Illic contrā Marium et Sulpiciū dīmīcāvit. Prīmus urbem Rōmam armātus ingressus est. Sulpiciū interfēcit, Mariū fugāvit, atque ita ordinātis cōsulis in futūrum annum Cn. Octāviō et
10 L. Cornēliō Cinnā ad Asiam profectus est.

Dum Sulla in Achāiā atque Asiā Mithridāten vincit, Marius, quī fugātus erat, et Cornēlius Cinna, ūnus ex cōsulis, bellum in Ītaliā reparāverunt et ingressi urbem Rōmam nōbilissimōs ē senātū et cōsulārēs virōs
15 interfēcērunt, multōs prōscripsērunt, ipsiūs Sullae domō eversā filiōs et uxōrem ad fūgam compulērunt. Ūniversus reliquus senātus ex urbe fugiēns ad Sullam in Graeciam vēnit, ōrāns ut patriae subvenīret. Ille, pāce cum Mithridate ordinātā, in Ītaliā trāiēcit, bellum cīvile
20 gestūrus adversus Norbānum et Scīpiōnem cōsulēs. Et primō proeliō contrā Norbānum dīmīcāvit nōn longē ā Capuā eumque vīcit. Inde etiam ad Scīpiōnem sē convertit et ante proelium tōtum ēius exercitum sine sanguine in dēditionem accēpit.

25 Sed cum Rōmae mūtātī cōsulēs essent, Marius, Marī filius, ac Papīrius Carbō cōsulātum accēpissent, Sulla contrā Mariū iūniōrem dīmīcāvit et quīndecim milibus ēius occīstis quadringentōs dē suis perdidit. Mox etiam urbem ingressus est. Mariū, Marī filium, Praeneste
30 persecūtus obsēdit et ad mortem compulit. Rūrsus pūgnam gravissimā habuit contrā Lampōnium et Carinātem, ducēs partis Mariānae, ad portam Collinam.

Septuāgintā mīlia hostium in eō proeliō contrā Sullam fuisse dicuntur. Duodecim mīlia sē Sullae dedidērunt, cēterī in aciē, in castrīs, in fugā insatiābili irā victōrum cōsumptī sunt. Reliquīs Mariānae partis ducibus in Sicilia, in Āfricā, in Hispāniis interfectīs Sulla dē Mithridāte ingentī glōriā triumphāvit.

THEME EXERCISE.

1. Quibus bellis fuit Marius victor et quotiēns cōsul cum primum bellum civīle commōvēret ?
2. Quō locō quibuscumque gesserant Rōmānī bellum sociāle ?
3. Quōs inter imperātōrēs exārsit ira ? Quā dē causā ?
4. Quis primus Rōmānus civēs prōscripsit ?
5. Quō fugit senātus ? Quid ōrātum ?
6. Quicum ōrdināta est pāx ? Quā rē ?
7. Quae proelia contrā Mariānae partis ducēs habuit Sulla ?
8. Quot mīlia sē Sullae dedidērunt ? Saevitne Sulla in victōs ?
9. Num Marius occisus est ā Sullā ? Cūr nōn ?
10. Dē quō triumphāvit Sulla ? Num etiam dē Carinātō ? Si nōn, cūr nōn ?

IX. *The Wars of Pompey, 72-62 B.C.*

Cn. Pompēium adulēscētem Sulla atque annōs ūnum et vīgintī nātum cōgnitā eius industriā exercitibus prae-fecit, ut secundus ā sē habērētur. In Hispāniis contrā Sertōrium, ūltimum Mariānārum ducem, dimicāvit et ei 10 bellō finem imposuit. Postea cum piratae omnia maria infestarent, ita ut Rōmānīs tōtō orbe victōribus solā nāvigatiō tūta nōn esset, id bellum Pompēiō dēcrētum est. Quod intrā paucōs mēnsēs ingentī et felicitate et celeritate cōnfecit.

15

Mox ei delātum etiam bellum contrā Mithridāten et Tigrānen, rēgem Armeniae, quī iterum bellum Rōmānis

intulerant. Quō susceptō Mithridāten in Armeniā minōre nocturnō proeliō vicit, castra diripuit, quadrāgintā milia eius occidit, vīgintī tantum dē exercitū suō perdidit et duōs centuriōnēs. Mithridātēs cum uxōre fūgit et duō-
5 bus comitibus. Neque multō post, cum in suōs saeviret, Pharnacis, filiī suī, apud militēs seditiōne ad mortem coāctus venēnum hausit. Hunc finem habuit Mithridātēs. Periiit autem apud Bosporum, vir ingentis industriae cōsilique. Rēgnāvit annis sexāgintā, vixit
10 septuāgintā duōbus, contrā Rōmānōs bellum habuit annis quadrāgintā.

Tigrānī deinde Pompēius bellum intulit. Ille sē ei dedit et in castra Pompēi sextō decimō miliārīō ab Artaxatā vēnit ac diadēma suum, cum procūbuisset ad
15 genua Pompēi, in manibus ipsius conlocāvit. Quod ei Pompēius reposuit honorificēque eum habitum rēgni tamen parte multāvit et grandī pecūniā. Adempta est ei Syria, Phoenice, Sophanēne; sex milia praetereā talentōrum argentī indicta, quae populō Rōmānō daret,
20 quia bellum sine causā Rōmānīs commōvisset. Multis Asiae populis aliis victis cum vēnisset in Syriam, Seleuciam, vicinam Antiochiāe civitatem, libertate dōnāvit, quod rēgem Tigrānen nōn recēpisset. Antiochēnsibus obsidēs reddidit. Aliquantum agrōrum Daphnēnsibus
25 dedit, quō lūcus ibi spatiōsior fieret, dēlectātus loci amoenitāte et aquārum abundantīā. Inde ad Iūdaeam trāsgressus est, Hierōsolyma, caput gentis, tertiō mēse cēpit duodecim milibus Iūdaeōrum occisis, cēteris in fidem acceptis. His gestis in Asiam sē recēpit et finem
30 antiquissimō bellō dedit.

Intereā M. Tullio Cicerōne et C. Antōniō cōsulibus, annō ab urbe conditā sēscentēsimo octōgēsimo nōnō, L.

Sergius Catilina, nōbilissimī generis vir, sed ingeni prāvissimī, ad dēlendā patriā coniūrāvit cum quibusdam clārīs quidem sed audācibus virīs. Ā Cicerōne urbe expulsus est. Socii eius dēprehēnsī in carcere strangulātī sunt. Ab Antōniō, alterō cōsule, Catilīna 5 ipse vīctus proeliō est interfectus.

Insequentī annō Pompēius dē bellō pirāticō et Mithridāticō triumphāvit. Nulla umquam pompa triumphī similis fuit. Ductī sunt ante currum eius filiī Mithridātis, filius Tigrānis et Aristobulus, rēx Iudaeōrum; 10 praelāta est ingēns pecūnia et aurī atque argentī infīnitum. Hōc tempore nūllum per orbem terrārum grave bellum erat.

THEME EXERCISE.

1. Quot annōs nātus praefectus est exercitibus Pompēius?
Contrā quem Mariānārum dimicāvit?

2. Quibus rēbus contrā pirātōs gestis ducem sē prae-buit
Pompēius insignem?

3. Quās rēs ēgregiē gessit Pompēius cum Rōmāni eum contrā
Mithridāten misissent?

4. Quālis vir erat Mithridātēs? Quem finem habuit eius
vīta?

5. Quae regiōnēs Tigrāni rēgi ademptae Rōmānis accessērunt?

6. Quam urbem terciō mēse cēpit Pompēius? Cūius gentis
caput erat?

7. Quis ad dēlendā patriā coniūrāvit? Ā quō urbe expulsus
est?

8. Quī finis erat et coniūrātiōni et coniūrātis?

9. Quālis erat pompa triumphī cum triumphāret Pompēius dē
bellō pirāticō et Mithridāticō?

10. Mithridāticō bellō cōfectō cūius maris orās ūltimās iam
continēbant Rōmāni imperi finēs?

X. *Caesar and the Second Civil War, 58-44 B.C.*

Annō urbis conditae sēscentēsīmō nōnāgēsīmō tertiō C. Iūlius Caesar, quī postea imperāvit, cum L. Bibulō cōsul est factus. Dēcrēta est ei Gallia et Illyricum cum legiōnibus decem. Is primus vicit Helvētiōs, deinde vincendō per
 5 bella gravissima usque ad Oceanum Britannicum prōcēssit. Domuit autem annīs nōvem ferē omnem Galliam quae inter Alpēs, flūmen Rhodanum, Rhēnum et Oceanum est et circuitō patet ad bis et triciēs centēna mīlia passuum. Britannīs mox bellum intulit, quibus ante eum nē nōmen
 10 quidem Rōmānōrum cōgnitum erat, eosque victōs obsidibus acceptīs stipendiārīos fēcit. Galliae autem tribūtī nōmine annuum imperāvit stipendium quadringentiēs, Germānōsque trāns Rhēnum adgressus immānissimīs proeliīs vicit. Inter tot succēssūs ter male pūgnāvit,
 15 apud Avernōs semel praesēns, et absēns in Germāniā bis. Nam lēgātī eius duo, Titūrius et Aurunculēius, per insidiās caesi sunt.

Circa eadem tempora M. Licinius Crassus, cōsul cum Pompēiō, contrā Parthōs missus est et cum circa Carrās
 20 contrā ōmen et auspicia dīmīcāsset, ā Surēnā, Orōdis rēgis duce, victus ad postrēmum interfectusque est cum filiō, clārissimō et praestantissimō iuvene. Reliquiae exercitūs per C. Cassium quaestōrem servātae sunt, quī singulārī animō perditās rēs tantā virtūte restituit ut
 25 Persās rediēns trāns Euphrāten crēbris proeliīs vinceret.

Hinc iam bellum cīvile succēssit exsēcrandum et lacrimābile, quō praeter calamitatēs quae in proeliīs accidērunt etiam populī Rōmānī fortūna mūtata est. Caesar enim rediēns ex Galliā victor coepit poscere
 30 alterum cōsulātum atque ita ut sine dubietate aliquā ei deferretur. Contrādictum est ā Marcellō cōsule, ā

Bibulō, ā Pompēiō, ā Catōne, iūssusque dīmissis exercitibus ad urbem redīre. Propter quam iniūriam ab Ariminō, ubi milites congregātōs habēbat, adversum patriam cum exercitū vēnit. Cōsulēs cum Pompēiō senātusque omnis atque ūniversa nōbilitās ex urbe fugit 5 et in Graeciam trānsiit. Apud Ēpirum, Macedoniam, Achāiam Pompēiō duce senātus contrā Caesarem bellum parāvit.

Caesar vacuum urbem ingressus dictatōrem sē fecit. Inde Hispāniās petiit. Ibi Pompēi exercitūs validissimōs et fortissimōs cum tribus ducibus superāvit. 10 Inde regressus in Graeciam trānsiit, adversum Pompēium dīmīcāvit. Primō proeliō victus est et fugātus, evāsit tamen, quia nocte interveniente Pompēius sequi nōluit, dixitque Caesar nec Pompēium scire vincere et illō tantum diē sē 15 potuisse superārī. Deinde in Thessaliā apud Palaeopharsālum prōductis utrimque ingentibus cōpiis dīmīcāvērunt. Pompēi aciēs habuit quadrāgintā milia peditum, equitēs in sinistrō cornū sēscentōs, in dextrō quīngentōs, praetereā tōtius Orientis auxilia, tōtam nōbilitātem, 20 innumerōs senātōrēs, praetōriōs, cōsulārēs et quī māgnōrum iam bellōrum victōrēs fuissent. Caesar in aciē suā habuit peditum nōn integra trīgintā milia, equitēs mille.

Numquam adhūc Rōmānae cōpiae in ūnum neque māiōrēs neque meliōribus ducibus convēnerant, tōtum 25 terrārum orbem facile subāctūrae sī contrā barbarōs dūcerentur. Pūgnātum tum est ingentī contentiōne, victusque ad postrēmum Pompēius et castra eius dīrepta sunt. Ipse fugātus Alexandriam petiit, ut ā rēge Aegyptī, cui tūtor ā senātū datus fuerat propter iuvenī- 30 lem eius aetātem, acciperet auxilia. Quī fortūnam magis quam amīcitiā secūtus occidit Pompēium, caput eius

et anulū Caesarī mīsit. Quō cōspectō Caesar etiam lacrimās fūdisse dicitur, tantī virī intuēns caput et generī quondam suī.

THEME EXERCISE.

1. Quae prōvincia quotque cum legiōnibus Caesarī dēcrēta est?
2. Quōs primum Gallōrum vicit? Quot annis domuit Galliam omnem?
3. Cui adhūc Rōmānis incōgnitae genti bellum intulit Caesar? Quod flūmen trānsiit?
4. Quis autem contrā Parthōs minimē feliciter pūgnāvit? Per quem reliquiae exercitūs servātae?
5. Quae causa belli Caesarī erat quā armās infestās patriae inferret?
6. Qui Pompēiō favēbant? Quō fūgerunt?
7. Ubi Pompēi exercitūs validissimōs vicit Caesar?
8. Quō proeliō Pompēiō ipsi occurrit? Quantae erant utrius imperātōris cōpiae? Uter victor fuit?
9. Ubi, ā quō occisus est Pompēius?
10. Num Pompēium occidi Caesarī grātum erat? Quid fēcisse dicitur cum Pompēium interfici cōgnōvisset?

Mox Caesar Alexandriam vēnit. Ipse quoque Ptole-
maeus parāre voluit insidiās, quā causā bellum rēgi inlā-
tum est. Victus in Nilō periit rēx inventumque eius
corpus cum loricā aureā. Caesar Alexandria potitus
rēgnum Cleopatrae dedit, Ptolemaei sorōri. Rediēns
inde Caesar Pharnacen, Mithridātis Māgni filium, qui
10 Pompēiō in auxilium apud Thessaliam fuit, rebellantem
in Pontō et multās populī Rōmāni prōvinciās occupantem
vicit acie, postea ad mortem coēgit.

Inde Rōmam regressus tertiō sē cōsulem fēcit et
in Āfricam profectus est, ubi infinīta nōbilitās cum
15 Iubā, Mauritaniae rēge, bellum reparāverat. Contrā hōs

commissō proeliō post multās dimicātiōnēs victor fuit Caesar. Catō et Iuba sē occidērunt.

Post annum Caesar Rōmam regressus quārtō sē cōnsulem fēcit et statim ad Hispāniās est profectus, ubi Pompēi filii ingēns bellum praeparāverant. Multa proelia fuērunt, ūltimum apud Mundam cīvitātem, in quō adeō Caesar paene victus est ut fugientibus suis voluit sē occidere, nē post tantam rei militāris glōriam in potestātem adulēscentium nātus annōs sex et quīnquāgintā veniret. Denique revocātis suis vicit. Ex Pompēi 10 filiis māior occīsus est, minor fūgit.

Inde Caesar bellis cīvilibus tōtō orbe compositis Rōmam rediit. Agere insolentius coepit et contrā cōsuētūdinem Rōmānae libertātis. Cum ergō et honōrēs ex suā voluntate praestāret quī ā populō antea dēferēbantur, nec 15 senātui ad sē venienti adsurgeret, aliaque rēgia ac paene tyrannica faceret, coniūrātum est in eum ā sexāgintā vel amplius senātōribus equitibusque Rōmānis. Praecipui fuērunt inter coniūrātōrēs duo Brūtī ex eō genere Brūtī quī pīmus Rōmae cōsul fuerat et rēgēs expulerat, et 20 C. Cassius et Servilius Casca. Ergō Caesar, cum senātus diē inter cēterōs vēnisset ad cūriam, tribus et vīginti vulneribus cōnfossus est.

THEME EXERCISE.

1. Quōs rēgēs deinde vicit Caesar et ad mortem coēgit ?
2. Ubi fuērunt proelia duo quibus Caesar ūltimōs nobilitātis imperātōrēs vicit? Quō in proeliō paene victus est ?
3. Dē rēbus suis dēspērāns quid facere voluit ?
4. Rōmam regressus quae populō odiōsa fēcit Caesar ?
5. Ā quibus coniūrātum est in eum ?
6. Qui praecipui inter coniūrātōs erant ? Ubi occīsus est Caesar ?

7. Num autem libertatem pristinam Rōmae revocabant coniuratores cum Caesarem interficerent? Nōne res Rōmānae per eos etiam deteriores fiebant?

8. Utrum Pompēiumne an Caesarem maiorem et praeclariorem virum fuisse putas?

9. Horum uter Sullānās uter Mariānās partes secutus est?

10. Uter populō praecipuē favēbat? Uter senātui?

XI. *The Beginning of the Empire, 44–31 B.C.*

Interfectō Caesare civilia bella reparata sunt. Percussoribus enim Caesaris senātus favēbat. Antōnius cōsul partium Caesaris civilibus bellis opprimere eos conabatur. Ergō turbatā re publicā multa Antōnius
5 scelera committens ā senātū hostis iudicatus est. Missi ad eum persequendum duo cōsulēs, Pansa et Hirtius, et Octaviānus adulescēns decem et octō annōs nātus, Caesaris nepōs, quem ille testāmentō hērēdem reliquerat et nōmen suum ferre iusserat. Hic est qui postea Augustus est
10 dictus et rerum potitus. Qui profecti contrā Antōnium trēs ducēs vicērunt eum. Evēnit tamen ut victōrēs cōsulēs ambō morīrentur. Quārē trēs exercitūs unī Caesarī Augustō paruerunt.

Fugātus Antōnius āmissō exercitū cōnfūgit ad Lepi-
15 dum, qui Caesarī magister equitum fuerat et tum militum cōpiās grandēs habēbat, ā quō susceptus est. Mox Lepidō operam dante Caesar pācem cum Antōniō fecit et quasi vindicātūrus patris sui mortem, ā quō per testāmentum fuerat adoptātus, Rōmam cum exercitū profectus
20 extorsit ut sibi vicēsimo annō cōsulātus darētur. Senātum prōscripsit, cum Antōniō ac Lepidō rem publicam armīs tenēre coepit. Per hōs etiam Cicerō orātor occisus est multique alii nōbiles.

Interea Brūtus et Cassius, interfectōrēs Caesaris, ingēns bellum mōvērunt. Erant enim per Macedoniam et Orientem multī exercitūs quōs occupāverant. Profectī sunt igitur contrā eōs Caesar Octāviānus et Antōnius; remānserat enim ad dēfendendam Ītaliā Lepidus. Apud 5 Philippōs Macedoniae urbem, contrā eōs pūgnāvērunt. Primō proeliō victī sunt Antōnius et Caesar, periit tamen dux nōbilitātis Cassius, secundō Brūtum et infinitam nōbilitātem quae cum illīs bellum gesserat victam interfēcērunt. Ac sic inter eōs dīvīsa est rēs pūblica ut 10 Augustus Hispāniās, Galliās et Ītaliā tenēret, Antōnius Asiā, Pontum, Orientem.

Paulō post L. Ventidius Bassus inrumpentēs in Syriam Persās tribus proeliīs vicit. Pacorum, rēgis Orōdis filium, interfecit eō ipsō diē quō ōlim Orōdēs per ducem Surēnam 15 Crassum occiderat. Hīc primus dē Parthiīs iūstissimum triumphum Rōmae ēgit.

Interim Antōnius, quī Asiā et Orientem tenēbat, repudiātā sorōre Augustī Cleopatram, rēginā Aegyptī, dūxit uxōrem. Contrā Persās etiam ipse pūgnāvit. 20 Primīs eōs proeliīs vicit, regrediēns tamen fame et pestilentīā laborāvit et cum instārent Parthī fugientī ipse prō victō recēssit.

Hīc quoque ingēns bellum civīle commōvit cōgente uxōre Cleopatrá, dum cupiditāte muliebri optat etiam 25 Rōmae rēgnāre. Victus est ab Augustō nāvālī pūgnā clārā et inlūstrī apud Actium, quī locus in Ēpīrō est, ex quā fūgit in Aegyptum et dēspērātis rēbus, cum omnēs ad Augustum trānsīrent, ipse sē interēmit. Cleopatra sibi aspīdem admisit et venēnō eius extincta est. 30

Ita bellis tōtō orbe cōfectīs Augustus Rōmam rediit. Ex eō rem pūblicā per quadrāgintā et quattuor annōs

sōlus obtinēbat. Obiit autem septuāgēsimo sextō annō morte commūnī, in oppidō Campāniae Atellā. Rōmae in campō Martiō sepultus est. Is primus imperium in vītā obtinuit.

THEME EXERCISE.

1. Caesare interfectō quī cīvilia bella reparāvērunt? Quibus favēbat senātus?
2. Inter quōs primum exārsit bellum? Quō ēventū?
3. Inter quōs facta est pāx? Quī rem pūblicā tenēre coepērunt? Quōs prōscripsērunt?
4. Quid dē proeliō nārrāre potes inter trēs virōs et rei pūblicae dēfēnsōrēs commissō?
5. Quā partem imperī tenēbat Antōnius? Quae ei uxor fuit?
6. Quibuscum ignāvē ab eō pūgnātum est?
7. Quod cōgente uxōre bellum commōvit Antōnius? Quō proeliō victus est et fugātus?
8. Quī finis et ei et uxōri contigit?
9. Quot annōs rem pūblicā obtinēbat Augustus?
10. Ubi, quō morbo mortuus est?

NOTES.



[A. = Allen and Greenough, B. = Bennett, H. = Harkness.]

Eutropi Historia Romana: Eutropius lived under the emperors Constantine, Julian, and Valens, about 310 to 378 A.D. He is said to have been secretary to the first of these, and mentions in his history having served under the second in his expedition against the Parthians. His work is dedicated to Valens, and is an epitome, in ten books, of Roman history from the time of Romulus to the death of the emperor Jovian, in 364. As a historian Eutropius is impartial, and as far as his knowledge goes reliable. His style is, naturally, post-classical; but his Latin is lucid, readable, and good.

Page 1. — 1. **quo**: "than which." Ablative with comparatives *minus* and *amplius*; A. 247; B. 217; H. 417.

3. **Rhēae Silvīae**: daughter of King Numitor, of Alba Longa, and virgin priestess of the goddess Vesta.

4. **quantum putātus est**: "as is thought." Eutropius does not give his unreserved assent to this part of the story. The whole traditional account of the founding of Rome is now thought to have a legendary rather than a historical value. It gives us a true picture of the early social and political condition of part of the Italian peninsula, but the actual incidents narrated may in many cases be quite as mythical as those of the Trojan legends.

5. **ūnō partū**: A. 248; B. 220, 1; H. 419, III.

6. **lātrōcinārētur**: This word means primarily to lead the life of a paid soldier, of a mercenary, and does not necessarily imply robbery. However, the ideas of war and robbery were not very clearly differentiated at this time.

8. **Conditā civitāte** = *Urbe conditā*.

9. **haec ferē**: "about these things," *i.e.* these things among

others. The reader's attention is called to the fact that a mere summary of the leading events is to follow. These events were actually as remote, and practically much more remote historically to the Romans of the time of Eutropius than the wars of the Saxon heptarchy — which Milton calls "skirmishes of kites and crows" — are to the modern American or Englishman.

9. *finitimōrum*: including many outlaws and exiles.

10. *quōrum*: = *ut eōrum*; A. 317, 2; B. 282, 2; H. 497, 1.

15. *raptārum*: sc. *virginum*. Translate, "of stealing the maidens," not, "of the stolen maidens."

17. *ad deōs trānsisse crēditus est*: during a military review, according to Livy. It has been suggested that he was made way with by the nobles, who were displeased with his arbitrary rule. Livy says, "I think there were also some at that time who believed in their own minds that the king had been slain and his body carried away piecemeal by the nobles." "*Fuisse crēdō tum quoque aliquōs, quī disceptum rēgem patrum manibus tacitū arguerent.*"

18. *per quīnōs diēs*: A. 256, 2, a; B. 181, 2; H. 379, 1.

Page 2. — 1. *lēgēs Rōmānīs mōrēsque*: This covers legal enactments, religious rites, and social customs governed by a moral sanction.

2. *cōnsuetūdine proeliōrum*: as was natural while the frontier state was establishing itself, and also possibly from a continuance of the old outlaw spirit of a portion of the inhabitants. A. 245; B. 219; H. 416.

4. *sine aliquā supputātiōne*: = *sine ullā supputātiōne*. Probably twelve months are meant; "*ad cursū lūnae in duodecim mēses dēscribit annum*," says Livy. Either there had been no calendar before, or the old calendar was incorrect.

5. *Morbō dēcēssit*: sc. *ē vitā*.

8. *duodecimō miliāriō*: *-ad duodecimum lapidem*, "at the twelfth milestone," or, "twelve miles from Rome."

11. *Caeliō mōnte*: This hill was next to the Palatine, on the side away from the river, and possessed the advantage of not being, like the others, separated from the former by a marsh.

12. *rēgnāset*: A. 128, a, 1; B. 116, 1; II. 235.

12. *cum domō suā*: quite possibly merely a straw-thatched hut.

Page 3. — 2. Aventinum : down the river, next to the emporium, landing place, and a stronghold of the plebs ever afterwards. It also represented to some extent the commercial interests as opposed to the landed aristocracy of the Palatine. Such added territory was usually settled, at this period of Roman history, by forced immigrations from the conquered cities.

3. Iāniculum : named after Ianus (cf. *iānua*, door), god of the gates. It was on the farther bank of the Tiber, and guarded the northern approaches of the city from the hostile Etruscan country beyond.

4. cīvitātem suprā mare : Ostia, the first Roman colony. It assured Rome control of the Tiber.

6. Priscus Tarquinius : probably an Etruscan, whose election to the sovereignty marks a political revolution at Rome. What fact mentioned in this paragraph would seem to indicate the rise of a new element to power in the state? Note that architecture, in which the Etruscans excelled, was fostered by the Tarquins.

7. circus : the Circus Maximus, in its early form, between the Palatine and the Aventine.

8. lūdōs Rōmānōs : annual athletic games in honor of the gods.

9. nōn parum agrōrum : "no little land."

10. Isdem : A. 243, a ; B. 214, 2 ; H. 413.

11. cloācās : One of these, the Cloaca Maxima, is still in use. It drained the low ground between the Palatine and the Aventine, and was a necessary preliminary improvement before building the circus.

13. rēgis sūs : limits *filiōs*.

17. fossās : including probably an extension of the walls to include the three new hills. We must consider these and the sewers as part of a large system of public improvements extending through this and the two subsequent reigns. Livy mentions as one of the complaints at the time of the revolt against the last of the Tarquins, the "enforced toil of the plebs buried in the ditches and sewers they were digging,"— "*labōrēs plēbis in fossās cloācāsque exhauriendās dēmersae*." The present remains of this wall are called "The Wall of Servius Tullius."

18. cēnsus ōrdināvit : This involved a political reform, as

well as a mere enumeration of citizens; for hereafter suffrage was to be based upon wealth rather than birth. The student must remember that a period as long as that which has elapsed since the early colonial period in America now marked the time passed since the founding of the city by Romulus.

19. *incōgnitus erat*: Draco's similar legislation, at Athens, probably antedates this.

Page 4. — 3. *scelere*: A. 248, c, I; B. 218; H. 420.

7. *euntibus*: "for those going." This is a modified dative of interest; A. 235, b; B. 188, 2, a.

8. *Gabiōs*: was the principal town of the Volsci, just mentioned. *Civitātem* stands in apposition with it.

14. *Collātini*: a nephew of the king.

14. *stuprasset*: A. 325; B. 288, B; H. 521, II, 2.

14. *eaque*: *ea* is nominative, referring to *Lucretia*.

18. *eum, quī*: *eum* refers to the king, *quī* to the army.

21. *annōs*: A. 240, e; B. 181, 1; H. 379.

22. *annis*: A. 256, 2, b; B. 231, 1; H. 379, 1.

23. *plūrimum*: sc. *possidēbat* or *patēbat*.

Page 5. — 3. *placuit*: "it was determined" or "decreed," — a technical term referring to decrees of the senate.

3. *nē . . . habērent, nē . . . redderentur*: "that they should not have . . . , so that they might not be rendered . . ."

7. *gener Tarquinī*: himself an Etruscan lord. There were probably deep racial animosities and widespread political intrigues to account in part for the sudden revolution by which the king was dethroned.

7. *ad iniūriam socerī vindicandam*: A. 300, and note; 318, b; B. 339, 2; H. 543.

9. *dictātūra*: The dictator was appointed in times of extreme danger, when the safety of the state required that all power be concentrated temporarily in the hands of a single leader—rather military than civil. The dictator's authority lasted for about six months, but public opinion compelled him to resign before that time if he was not needed. The *magister equitum* was his deputy.

14. *premeretur*: A. 312; B. 307, 1; H. 513, 2.

14. *ipse*: note that the antecedent is *populus*.

14. **tribūnōs plēbis**: civil magistrates, as distinguished from *tribūnōs militum*, military officers. They possessed a combination of the veto power of an executive officer and the injunction granting power of a judicial magistrate. This negative character of their functions is indicated by the expression, "*iudicēs et dēfēnsōrēs*."

19. **decemvirī**: "ten men." The laws had heretofore been unwritten. The Romans, like other ancient peoples, had not yet differentiated the ideas of formulating and of enacting laws. Therefore, when they desired to have the laws written they entrusted this duty to a committee of ten, with full authority to revise the laws, and then to enact them in their modified form, — *i.e.* with full control of the government for the time being. Compare Draco, Solon, Lycurgus in Greece.

20. **ēgissent**: A. 313, *d*; B. 309, 3; H. 515, 3.

21. **Virginī cūiusdam**: The genitive governs *filiam* below. Read in this connection Macaulay's *Virginia*.

25. **decemvirīs**: see note p. 1, ante.

Page 6. — 4. **victōs Rōmānōs**: after *secūtus*.

5. **Ālliam**: a tributary of the Tiber, six miles above Rome.

8. **nē . . . obsidērent**: "upon condition that they raise the siege." It must be remembered that the Gauls were upon a plundering expedition, and not a campaign of conquest. A. 317, 1; B. 282, 1; H. 497, II.

8. **ā Camillō**: Some regard this tradition as a later invention, intended to soothe the wounded pride of the Romans.

9. **superventum est**: A. 230; B. 138, IV.; H. 301, 1; 384, 5.

11. **militāria signa**: the recovery of which would naturally be a point of honor with the Romans. Cf. Verg. VI. 825, — "*et referentem signa Camillum*."

15. **annis**: A. 250; B. 223; H. 423, note 2.

16. **Ītaliā**: *Gallia Cisalpina* was not considered a part of ancient Italy.

Page 7. — 3. **occīdit**: The battle was probably decided by single combat, a method not unusual in ancient times, and of which other instances occur in early Roman history. The tempered weapons of the Romans were superior to the soft iron broadswords of their Gallic adversaries.

5. **Torquātī**: This and the instance in the following paragraph serve to illustrate one way in which the family name might be derived among the Romans.

9. **quī esset optimus**: The subjunctive indicates that the "best man" was challenged, without specifying the particular individual.

10. **tribūnus militum**: ranking about as one of our regimental officers, a major or colonel. Compare the previous note, p. 5, l. 14.

11. **ei**: A. 235, a; B. 188, 1; H. 384, II, 4, note 2.

13. **nē posset**: a subjunctive of purpose, hinting at divine intervention.

16. **annōrum trium et vīgintī**: = *annōs trēs et vīgintī nātus*.

Page 8.—7. **stīpitī imposita**: "hung to a staff." Dative with compounds.

10. **Tarentīnis**: Rome had been gradually bringing the Greek cities of southern Italy, *Magna Græcia*, into subjection. Tarentum, the most powerful of these, was the last to succumb.

12. **Pyrrum**: who was a relative of Alexander the Great, and desired to emulate him by conquests in the West similar to the latter's in the East.

Page 9.—2. **quōs incōgnitōs**: sc. *elephantōs*.

6. **Quōs**: A. 240, f; B. 184; H. 536.

6. **adversō volnere**: "with wounds in front," — "*omnium volnere in pectore*," Florus.

9. **contigissent**: "had fallen to his lot."

13. **terrōre**: A. 245; B. 219; H. 416.

14. **sē recēpit**: i.e., Pyrrhus.

Page 10.—1. **ut . . . voluerit, ut . . . trānsiret**: What difference in the construction of these two subjunctives?

3. **cum tenerētur**: causal.

5. **praecipuum virum**: an appositive with *lēgātum*.

10. **infāmēs**: "demoted and disgraced." Officers lost rank, *equitēs* became *peditēs*, *peditēs* became *levis armātūrae milīēs*.

11. **potuissent**: A. 321, 2, a; B. 314, 1; H. 524.

16. **ferē omnēs**: refers of course to the free citizens, always a minority in ancient states.

Page 11.—11. **ad dominum**: "to his master," — indicating political rather than personal subjection in this case.

15. **ad Siciliam**: Pyrrhus hoped to reconquer this island and

then make it a base for further operations against the Romans. He was fairly successful in carrying out the first part of this plan.

24. **occīsus est**: it is said by a tile, thrown by a woman, while storming the city of Argos.

Page 12.—3. **rēge Siciliæ**: Hiero, king of Syracuse, who ruled over the Greek portion of the island. Carthage controlled the western coast, which was only seventy miles from Africa.

14. **nāvibus rōstrātis**: ships with beaks or rams, the only distinctively naval weapon of the ancients.

14. **Liburnās**: modelled after the swift, piratical galleys of the Liburni, a tribe dwelling on the eastern coast of the Adriatic.

18. **Rōmānis**: A. 234; B. 192; H. 391.

18. **terrā iam etiam marī**: cf. *in marī*, line above. A. 258, c, 1 and c, 2, d; B. 228 and 228, 1, c; H. 425, I and II, 2.

Page 13.—8. **Quam**: sc. *pācem*.

11. **ūltimā pernīciē**: "to his utter destruction": A. 248; B. 220, 1; H. 419, III.

Page 14.—1. **mīlitem**: collective, "soldiery."

6. **quadringentis sexāgintā quattuor**: We are not told where the Romans got the extra one hundred and thirty-four ships.

9. **his**: A. 235, a; B. 188, 1; H. 384, II, 4, note 2.

9. **īnfractus**: = *fractus*, "daunted."

17. **salvae essent**: "should be kept."

22. **per Numidās**: who were probably more familiar with the handling of elephants than the Romans. A. 246, b; H. 415, 1, note 1.

24. **omnia itinera compleret**: "filled all the roads," *i.e.*, leading directly into the city.

28. **nihil quasi Rōmānus ēgit**: Not having accepted his freedom upon the terms offered, he persisted in considering himself a Carthaginian slave.

Page 15.—1. **sē tantī nōn esse**: "he was not of enough importance"; A. 252, a; B. 203, 4; H. 405.

3. **capti fuerant**: A. 336, 2, b; B. 314, 3; H. 524, 2, 2).

7. **dignitatem honesti cīvis**: The blot of his servitude to the Carthaginians would still have affected his position as a citizen.

8. **omnibus suppliciis**: It is said that his eyes were first torn out; then he was placed naked in a barrel set with spikes,

and, after being rolled down a hill, left to die of his lacerations. Cruel as the Romans became in later times, they probably never equalled their African neighbors in inhumanity.

9. **contrā auspiciā**: He threw the sacred hens, whose poor appetite presaged ill-fortune to the Romans, into the sea, telling them to drink, since they would not eat. His superstitious army, disheartened by the event, were probably beaten before the battle opened.

Page 16. — 4. **ingentī virtūte**: A. 248; B. 220, 1; H. 419, 3.

8. **aurī**: A. 214, e; B. 197; H. 397, 1.

15. **in publicā cūstōdiā**: held as public slaves, in the possession of the government. The others were the slaves of private parties.

17. **fiscō**: "public treasury." *Aerariō* would have been better.

Page 17. — 2. **Rōmānīs**: A. 234, a; B. 192, 1; H. 391, 1.

10. **ūltimīs poenīs addiciuntur**: H. 420, 2.

14. **Pyrēnaeum**: sc. *mōntem* or *iugum*.

15. **eā parte inviās**: The exact pass is not known.

18. **Ligurēs et Galli**: It will be remembered (pp. 7-8) that the Gauls of northern Italy had but recently been conquered, and were still but half subdued. Hannibal took this fact into consideration in planning this invasion. The appearance of these Gallic allies in his army, however, rendered their old Italian enemies distrustful of Hannibal's professions of friendship when he tried to detach them from their allegiance to Rome, and prevented the defection from Roman rule in Italy from being as large as it might otherwise have been.

20. **exercitum Ariminum**: A. 239, 2, b; B. 179, 1; H. 376.

25. **Flāminiō cōnsulī occurrit**: at lake Trasimenes, next to Cannae the worst defeat that the Romans met with in this war.

28. **Q. Fabius Māximus**: *Cunctātor*, the delayer. He avoided decisive battles, and relied upon time to revive the spirits and restore the confidence of the Romans, and to weaken an enemy cut off from his base of supplies.

29. **ab impetū frēgit**: "warded off his attacks," "checked his offensive operations."

Page 18. — 3. **differendō**: How does this compare with the *differendō* in line 28 of the preceding page?

8. **Nūllō tamen proeliō Pūnicō bellō**: A. 258, 2, f, 1; B. 228, 1, 6; H. 425, II, 1, 2).

9. **gravius accepti sunt**: "were handled more roughly."

15. **quod numquam ante**: sc. *factus erat*.

Page 19.—2. **cum armati essent, capi potuissent**: cf. p. 10, l. 11.

3. **variis suppliciis interfecit**: probably incorrect. The better account says that he sold them, mostly in Greece.

28. **ad Campāniam se recepit**: a movement similar to that of Pyrrhus upon a like occasion (p. 9, l. 14). Campania was so populous and fertile that it offered excellent advantages for recuperating an exhausted army.

31. **cāsū . . . quam virtute decepti**: "they were betrayed by accident, rather than vanquished in the open field."

Page 20.—19. **ūnō animō**: "unanimously," "of one accord."

Page 21.—2. **ingentēs cōpiæ**: not troops, but supplies, stores.

8. **obsidēs nōn popōscit**: Scipio's success in Spain seems to have been due as much to the excellence of his policy as of his generalship.

Page 22.—6. **ullā memoriā**: H. 425, II, 1, 2.

14. **appellārī coeptus est**: A. 143, a; B. 133, 1; H. 297, 1.

26. **parātissimus . . . cōsultissimus**: "both aggressive and prudent."

27. **per eum**: A. 246 b; H. 415, 1, note 1.

30. **committere**: sc. *proelium*.

Page 23.—4. **excidiis**: A. 244; H. 413.

7. **quam**: = *postquam*; A. 262, note 2; H. 430, note 1, 3.

12. **duobus maximis bellis**: with *victor*; A. 253; B. 226; H. 424.

13. **contrā Iugurtham**: a Numidian prince, who had usurped the throne of his country, deposing and killing the lawful rulers, who were allies of the Roman people. He had either bribed or defeated two Roman armies that had been sent against him before the command was given to Marius.

13. **Cimbrōs Teutonēsq̄**: Gallic and German tribes, a vast host of whom overran Gaul the latter part of the second century

b.c., and attempted to invade Italy. They were defeated by Marius in two battles and entirely destroyed.

Page 24.—3. **socii cum Rōmānīs gesserant:** The Italian allies, upon being refused the franchise at Rome, revolted. They set up an independent Italian commonwealth, and the Romans only succeeded in suppressing the uprising by practically granting their demands.

12. **quī fugātus erat:** He had been in Africa.

18. **patriae:** A. 227; B. 187; II, a; H. 385, I.

Page 25.—10. **Marianārum:** sc. *partium*.

12. **Rōmānīs:** A. 235; B. 188, 1; H. 384, II, 4, note 3.

Page 26.—6. **Pharnacis:** limits *seditione*.

7. **venēnum hausit:** But this was not fatal. He was assassinated by a soldier. Pyrrhus, Hannibal, and Mithridates were the three great generals who seriously threatened the integrity of the Roman empire.

17. **parte:** A. 220, b, 1; H. 410, III.

18. **eī:** A. 229; B. 188, 2, d; H. 385, II, 2.

30. **antiquissimō bellō:** "long protracted war."

Page 28.—3. **cum legiōnibus decem:** There were but four at first. Others were formed later, as the exigencies of the war with the Gauls demanded.

4. **Helvētiōs:** who occupied modern Switzerland.

4. **vincendō:** A. 301 (1) and foot note; B. 338, 4, a; H. 542, 4.

5. **Oceanum Britannicum:** "the British Channel."

12. **stipendium quadringentiēns:** sc. *centēna mīlia sēstertium*. A. 379; H. 647, IV, 2. This amounted to nearly two million dollars.

20. **contrā ōmen et auspīcia:** compare p. 15, l. 19.

28. **populī Rōmānī fortūna mūtāta est:** The form of government was changed; liberty was lost.

Page 29.—5. **atque:** "and indeed." *Ūniversa nobilitās* naturally included the senate.

26. **subāctūrae:** with *cōpiae*; i.e., *quae facile subāctūrae fuissent*: A. 293, b, 1; H. 549, 4.

28. **victusque ad postrēmum:** cf. line 21 of the preceding page. Note the frequent repetition of similar verbal combinations in Eutropius.

31. *fortūnam magis quam amicitiam secūtus*: "having more regard for the favor of a successful general than for the obligations of friendship."

Page 30.—2. *generi quondam*: Caesar's daughter Julia—deceased at this time—had been Pompey's wife.

7. *Alexandriā*: A. 249; B. 218, 1; H. 421, 1.

10. *in auxilium*: = *auxiliū*. This was the victory that occasioned Caesar's famous dispatch, "*Veni, vidi, vici.*"

Page 31.—4. *ubi Pompēi filii ingēns bellum praeparāvērunt*: Spain had always been friendly to Pompey and the senatorial party, though in the previous civil war it had been the last stronghold of the Marian or popular party. Pompey after the defeat of Sertorius (cf. p. 25, l. 10) reconstructed the bureaucracy of Spain, placing the offices in the hands of his subordinates and lieutenants.

13. *insolentius*: The meaning in which this word is employed here and in a previous instance (p. 5, l. 5), as indicating lack of regard for established law and custom, shows that the term had not drifted so far from its primary signification of unwonted (*in* and *soleō*) as it has in our modern word "insolent."

14. *honōrēs . . . praestāret*: "dispose of public offices," *i.e.*, according to his own fancy.

16. *senātui*: A. 228; B. 187, III; H. 386.

Page 32.—3. *eōs*: *i.e.*, *percussōrēs*.

10. *rērum*: A. 249, *a*; B. 212, 2; H. 410, V, 3.

17. *Lepidō operam dante*: "through the intervention of Lepidus."

Page 33.—7. *perit . . . Cassius*: He killed himself because of supposed reverses in the battle.

22. *fugienti*: A. 228; B. 187, III; H. 386.

22. *prō victō recessit*: "he slunk back as if he had been whipped."

24. *Hic*: *i.e.*, *Antōnius*.

30. *sibi aspidem admisit*: "applied an asp to herself."

32. *Ex eō*: *sc. tempore*.

VOCABULARY.

[Words not occurring in text will be found in supplementary vocabulary.]

A

A., abbrev. for praenomen **Aulus**.

ā, ab, prep. w. abl. (expressing separation, source, agent), from, away from, from the time of, since, by.

abeō, -īre, -īi, or -īvi, -itum (*eō*, go), go away, withdraw (intrans.).

absēns. See **absum**.

abstineō, -ēre, -tinui, -tentum (*teneō*, hold), hold back, refrain.

absum, -esse, āfui (*sum*, be), be away or distant, be absent.

abundantia, -ae (*ab-undō*, overflow), f., abundance, plenty.

āc. See **atque**.

accēdō, -ere, -cēssi, -cessum (*cēdō*, go), move forward, advance, fall to, be added to.

accidō, -ere, -cidi (*cadō*, fall), befall, occur, happen.

accipio, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptum (*capio*, take), take, assume, receive, accept.

Achāia, -ae, f., Greece, organized as a Roman province.

aciēs, -ēi, f., battle line, battle array, army, battle, engagement.

Actium, -i, n., promontory and town upon the coast of Epirus.

ad, prep. w. acc., to, toward, as far as, until; against; to, at, near, about; to, for, in order to.

addūcō, -ere, -dūxi, -ductum (*dūcō*, lead), lead to, bring.

adeō, adv., to such an extent or degree, so, so nearly.

adfectō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum (freq. *adficiō*), strive, pretend.

adficiō, -ere, -fēci, -fectum (*faciō*, make), use toward, treat with.

adgredior, -i, -gressus sum (*gradior*, walk), advance, attack, assail, undertake.

adhūc, adv., thus far, so far, yet.

adicio, -ere, -iēcī, -iectum (*iaciō*, hurl), add, supply.

adimō, -ere, -ēmī, -emptum (*emō* [take], buy), take away, capture, deprive of.

adiungō, -ere, -iūnxī, -iūnctum (*iungō*, join), join to, supply, furnish.

admirātīō, -ōnis (*admīror*), f., wonder, admiration.

admīror, -ārī, -ātus sum (*mīror*, wonder), wonder at, admire.

admittō, -ere, -misi, -missum (*mittō*, send), send to; apply, admit, give audience to.

adoptō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum (*optō*, choose), adopt.

adsurgō, -ere, -surrēxī, -surrēctum (*surgō*, rise), arise, stand up.

adulēscēns, -entis (*adulēscō*, grow up), m., youth.

adventus, -ūs (cf. *adventō*, come to), m., arrival.

adversus, -a, -um (*advertō*, turn to), adj., opposite, facing, opposed; *adversō volnere*, breast wound.

adversus, or **-versum**, prep. w. acc., against, contrary to.

aedificō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum (*aedis*, house, and *faciō*, make), build, erect.

aeger, -gra, -grum, sick, ill.

Aegyptus, -ī, f., Egypt.

Aemilius, -ī, m., gentile name. See **Paulus**.

aequus, -a, -um, equal, fair, just.

aetās, -ātis, f., age.

Afrī, -ōrum, m., Carthaginians.

Africa, -ae, f., Africa, especially coast states west of Egypt.

Āfricānus, -ī, adj., employed as cognomen.

ager, -grī, m., field, farm; country, domain.

agō, -ere, ēgī, āctum, do, act, behave; transact, treat; *grātiās agere*, thank; *annum . . . agēns*, during his . . . year.

Agrirentum, -ī, n., populous and opulent Greek city on southern coast of Sicily, now Girgenti.

āla, -ae, f., wing.

Albānī, -ōrum, m., inhabitants of Alba Longa, the mother city of Rome.

Alexandria, -ae, f., metropolis and capital of Egypt, at mouth of Nile.

Algidus, -ī, m., a lofty, forest-covered mountain near Rome, famed in her military annals.

aliquantus, -a, -um (*alius* and *quantus*), adj., quite large, quite a little.

aliquī, -quae, -quod, indef. pron. adj., some, any, any whatever.

aliquis, -qua, -quid, indef. pron., some-one, -thing, -body; any-one, -thing, -body.

aliquot, indec. adj., some, a few.

aliter, adv., otherwise, in another way.

alius, -a, -ud, gen. *alius*, pron. adj., other, the other, another; *alī . . . alī*, some . . . others; *partim . . . alī*, part . . . the rest.

Allia, -ae, f., a stream eleven miles northeast of Rome.

Alpēs, -ium, f., Alps.

alter, -era, -erum, gen. *alterius*, pron. adj., another (of two), the other, the second; *alter* . . . *alter*, one . . . the other.

ambō, -ae, -ō, num., both.

amīctia, -ae (*amicus*, friendly), f., friendship.

amicus, -a -um, adj., friendly, devoted, loving, allied.

amicus, -i (*amicus*, friendly), m., friend, confidant, ally.

āmittō, -ere, -misi, -missum (*mittō*, send), lose.

amnis, -is, m., stream, river.

amoenitās, -ātis (*amoenus*, fair), f., loveliness, beauty, charm.

amplē (*amplus*, large), adv., enough; comp. more.

ampliō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum (*amplus*, large), extend, enlarge, increase.

amplus, -a, -um, extensive, comprehensive, large, much.

ancilla, -ae, f., maid-servant, slave girl.

Ancus. See **Marcius**.

animus, -i, m., spirit, soul, mind, purpose, determination, resolution, bravery.

Aniō, *Aniēnis*, m., tributary to the Tiber, above Rome.

annus, -i, m., year.

annuus, -a, -um (*annus*), adj., of a year's time, annual, yearly.

ante, adv., before, earlier; prep. w. acc., before.

antē (*ante*), adv., before, earlier.

Antiochia, -ae, f., Antioch, metropolis of Syria; **Antiochēnsēs**, -ium, m., people of Antioch.

antiquus, -a, -um (*ante*), old, protracted.

Antōnius, -i, m., gentile name; *C. Antōnius*, Cicero's colleague in the consulship; *M. Antōnius*, member of the second triumvirate.

anulus, -i, m., ring.

Ap., abbrev. of praenomen **Applus**.

apparātus, -ūs (*apparō*, prepare), m., equipment, munitions.

appellō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum (*pellō*, strike), call, name.

apud, prep. w. acc., in, by, near, among, at the house of, in the land of.

Apūlia, -ae, f., province of southern Italy.

aqua, -ae, f., water; plur., waters, springs.

Ardea, -ae, f., former capital of Rutuli, eighteen miles south of Rome.

ardeō, -ēre, -ārsi, -ārsum, take fire, burn.

argentum, -ī, n., silver, plate.

Argī, -ōrum, n., capital of Argolis, in Greece.

Arīminum, -ī, n., city in Umbria, on the Adriatic.

Aristobulus, -ī, m., king of Judea.

arma, -ōrum, n., arms, military force; *arma movēre*, turn arms against, make war on.

Armenia, -ae, f., kingdom in Asia.

armō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum (*arma*), arm, take arms; **armātī**, -ōrum, m., armed men, warriors.

Artaxata, -ōrum, n., capital of Armenia.

ascendō, -ere, -scendī, -scēsum (*scandō*, climb), climb, ascend, scale.

Asia, -ae, f., Asia.

Asina, -ae, m., cognomen.

aspiciō, -ere, -ēxi, -ectum (*speciō*, see), look; *rēctum aspicere*, see before one.

aspis, -idis, f., asp, viper.

Ātella, -ae, f., city in Campania.

Atilius, -ī, m., gentile name.

atque or **āc**, conj., and, and indeed, also.

Attalus, -ī, m., king of Pergamus.

audāx, -ācis (cf. *audeō*, dare), adj., daring, bold, reckless.

Augustus, -ī (*augeō*, increase), adj., used as name.

aureus, -a, -um (*aurum*, gold), adj., golden, of gold.

aurum, -ī, n., gold.

Aurunculēus, -ī, m., *L. A.*

Cotta, one of Caesar's legates in Gaul.

auspicium, -ī (*avis*, bird, and *speciō*, see), n., auspices, omen.

aut, conj., or; *aut . . . aut*, either . . . or.

autem, conj., however, but.

auxillum, -ī (*augeō*, increase), n., aid, assistance; plur., auxiliary troops.

Aventinus, -ī, m., one of the hills of Rome.

Avernī, -ōrum, m., Gallic tribe.

avus, -ī, m., grandfather.

B

barbari, -ōrum (*barbarus*, foreign), m., barbarians.

Bassus, -ī, m., family name.

bellum, -ī (*duellum*, contest between two), n., war, battle, engagement; *belli domique*, in war and peace.

bene, comp. *melius*, sup. *optimē* (*bonus*, good), adv., well, properly, successfully.

Bibulus, -ī, n., family name of Calpurnian gens; *Calpurnius B.*, colleague of Caesar in the consulship, 695 A.U.C.

bīnī, -ae, -a, distrib. num., two each, every two, two by two.

bis, adv., twice.

Blaesus, -ī, m., family name in Sempronian gens.

bonus, -a, -um, comp. *melior*, sup. *optimus*, adj., good, excellent, brave; subst. m. pl., the good, the best people.

Bosporus, -i, m., the Bosphorus; the Cimmerian Bosphorus, near Crimea.

bracchium, -i, n., arm.

brevis, -e, adj., short.

Britannia, -ae, f., Britain; **Britanni**, -orum, m., the British; **Britannicus**, -a, -um, adj., British.

Bruttii, -orum, m., people of southern Italy.

Brutus, -i, m., family name of two Junian gentes; *L. Iunius B.*, leader in the conspiracy against Tarquinius Superbus; *M. Iunius B.*, one of the conspirators who slew Caesar.

C

C., abbrev. for praenomen *Calus*; (as numeral) one hundred.

Caecilius, -i, m., gentile name; *L. C. Metellus*, consul during first Punic war.

caedō, -ere, cecidī, caesum, cut, strike, lash; cut down, kill; cut to pieces, destroy.

Caelius, -i, m., one of the hills of Rome.

caelum, -i, n., sky, heavens.

Caepiō, -ōnis, m., family name of Servilian gens; *Cn. Servilius C.*, consul during third Punic war.

Caesar, -aris, m., family name of Iulian gens; *C. Iulius C.*, the Roman dictator.

Calabria, -ae, f., country in lower Italy.

calamitas, -ātis, f., damage, misfortune; overthrow, defeat.

callidus, -a, -um (*calleō*, be experienced), adj., cunning, wary.

Camillus, -i, m., family name of Furian gens; *M. Furius C.*, dictator who freed Rome from the Gauls.

Campānia, -ae, f., country in Italy, south of Latium.

campus, -i, m., field, common; *Campus Martius*, field of Mars, election field.

Cannae, -ārum, f., village in Apulia, where Hannibal defeated Romans in second Punic war.

capio, -ere, cepi, captum, take, capture.

Capitolium, -i, n., the Capitol, at Rome.

captivus, -a, -um (cf. *capio*, take), adj., captured; subst. m. and f., captive.

Capua, -ae, f., luxurious and opulent metropolis of Campania.

Carbō, -ōnis, m., family name in gens Papiria; a leader of the Marian party.

carcer, -eris, m., prison.

Carinātis, -is, m., a Marian leader.

- Carrae**, -ārum, f., city in Mesopotamia.
- Carthāgō**, -inis, f., Carthage;
Carthāginiēnsēs, -ium, m., Carthaginians.
- Casca**, -ae, m., family name of Servilian gens; one of the conspirators who slew Caesar.
- Cassius**, -i, m., gentile name; *C. Cassius*, Crassus' quaestor in Parthian war; one of the conspirators who slew Caesar.
- castellum**, -i (dim. *castrum*, castle), n., castle, stronghold.
- cāsus**, -ūs (*cadō*, fall), m., befalling; accident, misfortune.
- catēna**, -ae, f., chain, shackle.
- Catlina**, -ae, m., family name of Sergian gens; *L. Sergius C.*, head of conspiracy in Cicero's consulship.
- Catō**, -ōnis, m., family name of Porcian gens; *M. Porcius C.*, an opponent of Caesar.
- Catulus**, -i, m., family name in gens Lutatia; *C. Lutatius C.*, consul during first Punic war.
- causa**, -ae, f., cause, reason, ground.
- Cēnsōrinus**, -i, m., family name in gens Manlia; *L. Manlius C.*, consul at opening of third Punic war.
- cēnsus**, -ūs (*cēnseō*, estimate), m., census.
- centēnī**, -ae, -a (*centum*, hundred), distrib. num., hundred each, hundred times.
- centēsīmus**, -a, -um (*centum*, hundred), adj., hundredth.
- centum**, indec. num., hundred.
- centūriō**, -ōnis (*centum*, hundred), m., centurion, leader of a century or one-sixtieth part of a legion.
- certāmen**, -inis (*certō*, contend), n., contest, fight.
- cessō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum (freq., *cēdō*, go), rest, cease.
- cēterus**, -a, -um, adj., other, remainder, rest (often used substantively).
- Cicerō**, -ōnis, m., famous Roman orator.
- Cimbri**, -ōrum, m., Germanic tribe.
- Cineās**, -ae, m., confidant of Pyrrus, king of Epirus.
- Cinna**, -ae, m., family name of Cornelian gens; *L. Cornēlius C.*, consul and partisan of Sulla.
- circā**, prep. w. acc., about, among, in the neighborhood of.
- circum**, prep. w. acc., around.
- circus**, -i, m., circle; race-course, circus.
- Cisalpinus**, -a, -um, adj., this side of the Alps.
- civills**, -e (*civis*, citizen), adj., civil, domestic, amiable, with a citizen's feelings.
- cīvis**, -is, m. and f., citizen.
- civītās**, -ātis (*civis*, citizen), f., body of citizens; state, municipality.

- clārus**, -a, -um, adj., famous, distinguished, renowned, illustrious.
- classis**, -is, f., fleet, navy.
- Claudius**, -i, m., name of two Roman gentes; *Ap. Claudius*, one of the decemvirs; *Ap. Claudius*, consul during first Punic war; *M. Cl. Marcellus*, consul during second Punic war.
- claudō**, -ere, -si, -sum, close, shut. [Egypt.]
- Cleopātra**, -ae, f., queen of cloāca, -ae, f., sewer.
- Clypea**, -ae, f., city in Africa.
- Cn.**, abbrev. for praenomen Cnaeus.
- coepī**, coepisse (defective), begin, commence, undertake.
- coerceō**, -ēre, -cul, -citum (*arceō*, prevent), repress, restrain, constrain.
- cōgnōmen**, -inis (*cōgnōscō*, know), n., the third name, designating the family, as the first name (*praenōmen*) did the individual, and the second name (*nōmen*) did the gens; sometimes for nickname (*āgnōmen*).
- cōgnōscō**, -ere, -nōvi, -nitum (*nōscō*, know), learn, become acquainted with, hear of, ascertain.
- cōgō**, -ere, coēgī, coāctum (*agō*, drive), press, compel, force, drive.
- Collātinus**, -i, m., Roman nobleman of the time of the kings.
- Collinus**, -a, -um (*collis*, hill), adj., of the Colline Hill, at Rome.
- collum**, -i, n., neck, throat.
- comes**, -itis (*cum* and *eō*, go), m., companion, comrade.
- committō**, -ere, -misi, -missum (*mittō*, send), engage in, begin; commit; entrust, hand over.
- commoveō**, -ēre, -mōvi, -mōtum (*moveō*, move), arouse, excite, occasion.
- compāreō**, -ēre, -ui (*pareō*, appear), put in an appearance.
- compellō**, -ere, -pulī, -pulsum (*pellō*, strike), compel, drive, force.
- comperiō**, -ire, -peri, -pertum, experience, discover.
- compleō**, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum (cf. *plēnus*, full), fill, fulfil, complete.
- complexus**, -ūs (*complector*, embrace), m., embrace.
- compōnō**, -ere, -posui, -positum (*pōnō*, put), put together, set; compose, draw up; arrange, organize; bring to a close, compose, settle, end.
- concltō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum (freq. *concieō*, call together), arouse, excite, rally.
- condiciō**, -ōnis (*condicō*, agree), f., agreement, condition, term.

conditor , -ōris (<i>condō</i> , put together), m., founder, establisher.	cōnsecrō , -āre, -āvi, -ātum (<i>sacrō</i> , make sacred), consecrate, dedicate.
condō , -ere, -didī, -ditum, found, establish.	cōnsidō , -ere, -sēdī, -sessum (<i>sedēō</i> , sit), settle, encamp.
conficiō , -ere, -fēcī, -fectum (<i>faciō</i> , make), complete, finish, settle.	cōnsiliū , -ī (cf. <i>cōnsulō</i> , consult), n., prudence, wisdom, sagacity.
cōnfigō , -ere, -fixī, -flictum (cf. <i>flagrum</i> , whip), fight, contend.	cōnspectus , -ūs (<i>cōnspiciō</i> , perceive), m., view, sight.
cōnfodiō , -ere, -fōdī, -fossū (<i>fodiō</i> , dig), impale, transfix.	cōnspiciō , -ere, -spēxī, -spectum (<i>speciō</i> , see), perceive, see.
cōnfugiō , -ere, -fūgī (<i>fugiō</i> , flee), flee away, take refuge.	cōnstituō , -ere, -uī, -ūtum (<i>statuō</i> , fix), found, institute, establish.
cōnfundō , -ere, -fūdī, -fūsum (<i>fundō</i> , pour), confuse.	cōnsuētūdō , -inis (<i>cōnsuēscō</i> , be accustomed) f., custom, habit, experience, practice.
congregō , -āre, -āvī, -ātum (<i>grex</i> , herd), flock together, assemble.	cōnsul , -ulis (cf. <i>cōnsulō</i> , consult), m., consul, the highest executive officer at Rome.
coniciō , -ere, -iēcī, -iectum (<i>iaciō</i> , hurl), cast.	cōnsulāris , -e (<i>cōnsul</i> , consul), adj., consular, of consular rank; <i>imperium cōnsulāre</i> , consular authority; subst. m., ex-consul.
coniungō , -ere, -iūnxī, -iūnctum (<i>iungō</i> , join), unite, join, associate, ally.	cōnsulātus , -ūs (<i>cōnsul</i> , consul), m., consulship, rank of consul.
coniūrō , -āre, -āvī, -ātum (<i>iūrō</i> , swear), conspire.	cōnsultus , -a, -um (<i>cōnsulō</i> , take thought), adj., prudent, wise.
coniūrātus , -ī (<i>coniūrō</i> , conspire), m., conspirator.	cōnsūmō , -ere, -sūmpsī, -sūmptum (<i>sūmō</i> , take), use up, waste, destroy.
conlēga , -ae, m., colleague, associate in office.	contemnō , -ere, -tempśī, -temptum (<i>temnō</i> , scorn), scorn, spurn, disregard.
conligō , -ere, -lēgī, -lēctum (<i>legō</i> , gather), bring together, collect, assemble.	
conlocō , -āre, -āvī, -ātum (<i>locō</i> , place), place, station, locate, settle.	
cōnor , -ārī, -ātus sum, attempt, try.	

- contentiō**, -ōnis (*contendō*, strive), f., exertion, stubbornness.
- contingō**, -ere, -tigi, -tactum (*tangō*, touch), befall, happen, fall to.
- continuus**, -a, -um (*contineō*, hold together), adj., continuous, successive.
- contrā**, prep. w. acc., opposite, against.
- contrādicō**, -ere, -dixi, -dictum (*dīcō*, say), oppose, deny.
- conveniō**, -ire, -vēni, -ventum (*veniō*, come), come together, meet.
- convertō**, -ere, -verti, -versum (*vertō*, turn), turn.
- cōpia**, -ae, f., abundance, supplies; troops.
- cōpiōsus**, -a, -um (*cōpia*, abundance), adj., abundant, plentiful.
- Cornēllius**, -i, m., gentile name; *Cn. C. Scipiō*, consul during Gallic wars; *P. C. Scipiō*, consul at opening of second Punic war.
- cornū**, -ūs, n., horn; wing of an army.
- corrumpō**, -ere, -rūpi, -ruptum (*rumpō*, break), spoil, injure, bribe, corrupt.
- Corvīnus**, -i (*corvus*, crow), m., family name in the gens Valeria; *M. Valerius C.*, consul.
- corvus**, -i, m., crow.
- Crassus**, -i, m., family name in the gens Licinia; *M. Licinius C.*, member of the first triumvirate.
- crēber**, -bra, -brum, adj., frequent, many.
- crēdō**, -ere, -didī, -ditum, trust, believe.
- creō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, choose, elect.
- cum**, prep. w. abl., with, together with.
- cum**, conj. (temporal), when, while, as; (causal), since, because; (concessive), though, although, notwithstanding.
- cupiditās**, -ātis (*cupidus*, desiring), f., desire, wilfulness.
- cūria**, -ae, f., senate-house.
- Cūrius**, -i, m., gentile name; *M. C. Dentātus*, consul during wars with Pyrrus.
- currus**, -ūs (cf. *currō*, run), m., chariot, car.
- cursus**, -ūs (cf. *currō*, run), m., course.
- cūstōdia**, -ae (*cūstōs*, guard), f., custody, imprisonment.

D

- D.**, abbrev. for praenomen *Decimus*; (as numeral), five hundred.
- damnō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, condemn, sentence.
- Daphnēnsēs**, -ium, m., citizens of Daphne, city on the Orontes, near Antioch.

dē , prep. w. abl. (expressing time, place, part), from, about, concerning.	deinde or dein (<i>dē</i> and <i>inde</i>), adv., from that, from then, afterwards.
dēcēdō , -ere, -cēssi, -cessum (<i>cēdō</i> , go), depart; pass away.	dēlectō , -āre, -āvi, -ātum (<i>laciō</i> , lure), delight, please.
decem , indec. num., ten.	dēleō , -ēre, -lēvi, -lētum, blot out of existence.
decemvirī , -ōrum, m., ten men; decemvirs, members of a college of magistrates consisting of ten persons.	dēmergō , -ere, -mersi, -mersum (<i>mergō</i> , immerse), sink.
dēcernō , -ere, -crēvi, -cretum (<i>cernō</i> , distinguish), decide, decree, resolve; entrust by decree.	dēnique , adv., at last, finally.
declinus , -a, -um (<i>decem</i> , ten), adj., tenth.	Dentātus , -i, m., family name of the gens Curia; <i>M. Cūrius D.</i> , consul during wars with Pyrrus.
dēcipiō , -ere, -cēpi, -ceptum (<i>capiō</i> , take), deceive, betray.	dēnūtiō , -āre, -āvi, -ātum (<i>nūtiō</i> , announce), report, officially notify.
Decius , -i, m., gentile name; <i>P. D. Mus</i> , consul during wars with Pyrrus.	dēprehendō , -ere, -hēnsi, -hēnsus (<i>prehendō</i> , grasp), seize, lay hold of.
dēditiō , -ōnis (<i>dedō</i> , surrender), f., surrender, capitulation.	dēscribō , -ere, -scripsi, -scriptum (<i>scribō</i> , write), divide, separate.
dēdō , -ere, -didi, -ditum (<i>dō</i> , give), give up, surrender, yield.	dēserō , -ere, -serui, -sertum, desert, leave in the lurch.
dēdūcō , -ere, -dūxi, -ductum (<i>dūcō</i> , lead), lead away, withdraw.	dēsino , -ere, -siī, -situm (<i>sino</i> , let), cease.
dēfendō , -ere, -fendi, -fēnsus (<i>fendō</i> , strike), defend, protect.	dēspērō , -āre, -āvi, -ātum (<i>spērō</i> , hope), give up hope, despair.
dēfēnsor , -ōris (<i>dēfendō</i> , defend), m., defender, protector.	dētrahō , -ere, -traxi, -tractum (<i>trahō</i> , draw), draw away, take off.
dēferō , -ferre, -tulī, -lātum (<i>ferō</i> , bear), share, hand down, resign.	deus , -i, m., divine being, god.
	dexter , -tra, -trum, adj., right.
	diadēma , -ātis, n., crown, diadem.
	dīcō , -ere, dixi, dictum, say, speak, tell; call, name.

dictātor, -ōris (*dictō*, freq. *dicō*, say), m., dictator, an extraordinary officer at Rome, appointed to hold supreme authority in times of extreme danger.

dictātūra, -ae (*dictātor*), f., dictatorship.

diēs, -ēī, m. and f., day.

differō, -ferre, distulī, dillātum (*ferō*, bear), put off, defer.

difficilliter (*difficilis*, difficult), adv., with difficulty.

diffidō, -ere, -fīsus sum (*fīdō*, rely), mistrust, doubt.

diffugiō, -ere, -fūgī (*fugiō*, flee), flee apart, scatter.

dignitās, -ātis (*dignus*, worthy), f., worth, dignity, position, official dignity or position, honor.

dignor, -ārī, -ātus sum (*dignus*, worthy), consider worthy, deign.

dimicātiō, -ōnis (*dimicō*, contend), f., fight, contest, engagement.

dimicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, fight, struggle, contend.

dimittō, -ere, -misi, -misum (*mittō*, send), send forth, release, dismiss.

diripiō, -ere, -ripi, -reptum (*rapio*, tear away), plunder.

diruō, -ere, -ruī, -rutum (*ruō*, fall), destroy.

displiceō, -ēre, -plicuī, -plicitum (*placeō*, please), displease, offend.

ditō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum (*dis*, rich), enrich.

diū, comp. *diūtius* (*diēs*, day), adv., long, for a long time; *quam diū?* how long?

diuturnitās, -ātis (*diū*, long), f., length, long continuance.

dividō, -ere, -visi, -visum (*videō*, see), divide.

dō, dare, dedi, datum, give, grant; *finem dare*, put end to.

dominus, -ī, m., master.

domo, -āre, -ui, -itus, master, subdue, subjugate.

domus, -ūs, f., house, dwelling, home.

dōnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum (*dōnum*, gift), give, grant.

dubletās, -ātis (*dubius*, doubtful), f., doubt, question.

ducenti, -ae, -a (*duo* and *centum*), num., two hundred.

dūcō, -ere, dūxi, ductum, lead, make or dig; *in triumphum dūcere*, lead in triumph, display in a triumphal procession; *uxōrem dūcere*, marry.

Duilius, -ī, m., gentile name; *C. D.*, conqueror of Carthaginians in first Punic war, in whose honor the Columna Rosstrata was erected.

dum, conj., while, during, since.

duo, -ae, -a, num., two, both.

duodecim, indec. num., twelve.

duodecim, -a, -um (*duodecim*), adj., twelfth.

duplicō, -ārē, -āvi, -ātum (*duplex*, twofold), double.

dūrus, -a, -um, adj., hard, oppressive, defiant, harsh.

dux, ducis (cf. *dūcō*, lead), m., leader.

E

ē, prep. See **ex**.

ēdō, -ere, -didī, -ditum, give forth, utter; give birth, bear.

ēdūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductum (*dūcō*, lead), lead forth.

ego, mei, per. pron., I.

elephantus, -ī, m., elephant.

enim, conj., for, indeed.

eō, ire, ii or ivī, itum, go, proceed, march.

Epīrus, -ī, m., country of northern Greece.

eques, -itis (*equus*, horse), m., horseman, cavalryman, knight; plur., horse, cavalry.

equitātus, -ūs (*equitō* [*eques*, horseman], ride), m., cavalry.

ergō, adv., consequently, therefore, accordingly.

errō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, wander, stray about.

Esquilius, -ī, m., one of the hills of Rome.

et, conj., and, and indeed, also; *et . . . et*, both . . . and.

etiam (*et* and *iam*), adv. and conj., also, indeed, even.

Euphrātes, -is, m., Euphrates river.

ēvādō, -ere, -vāsī, -vāsum (*vādō*, go), escape, get away.

ēveniō, -ire, -vēnī, -ventum (*veniō*, come), come out, happen.

ēventus, -ūs (*ēveniō*, come out), m., outcome, result.

ēvertō, -ere, -vertī, -versum (*vertō*, turn), overturn, overthrow, destroy.

ēvocō, -āre, -vocāvi, -vocātum (*vocō*, call), call forth, summon.

ex or **ē** (only before consonants), prep. w. abl. (expressing time, place, source, or cause), out of, from after, since.

excidium, -ī (cf. *excidō*, cut down), n., ruin, destruction.

exclūdō, -ere, -clūsi, -clūsum (*claudō*, close), exclude, keep out.

exercitus, -ūs (*exerceō*, drill), m., regular army, disciplined troops, army.

exigo, -ere, -ēgī, -āctum (*agō*, drive), drive out, expel.

exiguus, -a, -um, adj., scanty, small, slight.

exōrdium, -ī (*ōrdō*, row), n., beginning.

expavescō, -ere, -pāvī (*pavescō* [*paveō*], fear), fear, be terrified.

expellō, -ere, -pulī, -pulsum (*pellō*, drive), drive forth, exile.

explōrātor, -ōris (*explōrō*, explore), m., spy, scout.

expugnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum (pugnō, fight), storm, take.

exsecrandus, -a, -um (exsecror, curse), adj., accursed, hateful, lamentable.

expectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum (spectō, watch), await, watch for.

extinguō, -ere, -stinxi, -stinctum (stinguō, extinguish), kill, put to death; pass., die.

extorqueō, -ēre, -torsī, -tortum (torqueō, twist), extort.

extrā, prep. w. acc., outside, beyond.

F

Fabius, -ī, m., gentile name; *Q. F. Maz.*, Roman consul successful against Hannibal.

Fābricius, -ī, m., gentile name; *C. F. Luscinus*, general in the wars against Pyrrus.

facile (facilis [faciō], easy), adv., easily, without difficulty.

faciō, -ere, fēci, factum, make ready, prepare, build; do, carry out, accomplish, bring about; make, elect, name; pass., be made, become, happen.

Famea, -ae, m., Carthaginian general in third Punic war.

famēs, -is, f., hunger, lack of provisions.

faveō, -ēre, fāvī, fautum (cf. favor, favor), favor, show partiality to.

fēlicitās, -ātis (fēlix, happy), f., fortune, success.

fēliciter (fēlix, happy), adv., happily, successfully.

fēmina, -ae, f., woman.

ferē, adv., almost, nearly, about.

fero, ferre, tulī, lātum, carry, bear, take; endure, bear; raise; *prae se ferre*, confess, acknowledge frankly; pass. impers., it is reported.

ferrum, -ī, n., iron; sword.

Fidēnātēs, -ium, m., citizens of Fidēnae, a city of Latium.

fides, -ē(i), f., faith, trust, confidence; *in fidem accipere*, take under one's protection.

filla, -ae, f., daughter.

fillus, -ī, m., son.

fīniō, -īre, -ivī, -ītum (fīnis, end), end, put end to.

fīnis, -is, m., end, close, boundary; plur., territory, domain, realms.

fīnitimus, -a, -um (fīnis, boundary), adj., bordering; subst. m., neighbor.

fīō, fierī. See **faciō**.

fiscus, -ī, m., treasury, national treasury.

Flāminius, -ī, m., gentile name; *C. F. Nepos*, consul defeated and slain by Hannibal at Lake Trasimenus.

flūmen, -inis (cf. fluō, flow), n., river.

fortis, -e, adj., strong, brave.

fortūna, -ac, f., fortune, prosperity ; misfortune, fate, destiny.

fossa, -ae (*fodiō*, dig), ditch, trench.

frangō, -ere, frēgī, fractum, break, weaken, crush, humiliate.

frater, -tris, m., brother.

fuga, -ae (cf. *fugiō*, flee), f., flight.

fuglō, -ere, fūgī, fugitum, flee, take flight.

fugō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum (*fuga*, flight), put to flight.

fulmen, -inis (*fulgeō*, flash), n., lightning.

Fulvius, -ī, m., gentile name ; *C. F.*, consul during first Punic war ; *Cn. F.*, consul defeated and slain by Hannibal in second Punic war.

fundō, -ere, fūdī, fūsum, pour out, shed ; overthrow, defeat.

Fūrlus, -ī, m., gentile name ; *L. F.*, leader in Gallic wars.

futūrus, -a, -um (fut. part. verb *sum*), adj., future.

G

Gabli, -ōrum, m., city of Latium, twelve miles from Rome.

Gallia, -ae, f., Gaul, territory of modern France.

Galli, -ōrum, m., Gauls.

gener, -erī, m., son-in-law.

genitus, -a, -um (*gignō*, bear), f., born.

gēns, gentis (cf. *gignō*, bear), f., race, nation, tribe, folk.

genū, -ūs, n., knee.

genus, -eris (*gignō*, bear), n., race, kind, family, stock, sort.

Germānia, -ae, f., Germany.

Germāni, -ōrum, m., Germans.

gerō, -ere, gessi, gestum, carry, carry on, perform.

glōria, -ae, f., glory, fame.

Graecia, -ae, f., Greece.

grandis, -e, adj., great, important, large.

grātus, -a, -um, adj., pleasing, grateful.

gravis, -e, adj., heavy, severe, violent.

graviter (*gravis*, heavy), adv., severely, violently, greatly.

H

habēō, -ēre, -uī, -itus, have hold, possess, obtain ; hold, consider.

Hamilcar, -aris, m., Carthaginian general, father of Hannibal.

Hannibal, -alis, m., Carthaginian general.

Hannō, -ōnis, m., a Carthaginian general in second Punic war.

Hasdrubal, -alis, m., Carthaginian general, brother of Hannibal ; Carthaginian general in third Punic war.

haud, adv., not.

hauriō, -ire, hausi, haustum, drink.

Helvētīi, -ōrum, m., Gallic tribe, Swiss.

hērēs, -ēdis, m., heir.

hic, haec, hoc, gen. hūius, dem. pron., this, these.

hic, adv., here.

Hierō, -ōnis, m., a king of Syracuse.

Hierosolyma, -ōrum, n., Jerusalem.

hinc, adv., hereupon, hence, from here.

Hirtius, -i, m., gentile name; *A. H.*, consul after Caesar's assassination, author of eighth book of Gallic war.

Hispania, -ae, f. (sometimes plur.), Spain; **Hispanī**, -ōrum, m., Spaniards.

honestās, -ātis (*honos[r]*, honor), f., worth, good character.

honestus, -a, -um (*honos[r]*, honor), adj., honorable.

honor, -ōris, m., honor, worth, respect; honor, position of honor.

honōrificē (*honorificus* [*honos* and *faciō*], doing honor), adv., with honor or respect.

Hostilius, -i, m., gentile name; *Tullus H.*, third king of Rome.

hostis, -is, m., enemy, foe.

hūmānus, -a, -um (cf. *homō*), adj., human, humane.

I

iaceō, -ēre, -ul (*iaciō*, hurl), lie.

iam, adv., now, just now, immediately, already.

lāniculum, -i, n., one of the hills of Rome.

ibi, adv., there.

ibidem, adv., there, right there, in the same place.

(**icō**), -ere, icī, ictum, strike.

idem, eadem, idem, gen. eiusdem, dem. pron., the same, the very.

igitur, adv., therefore, accordingly, then.

ignis, -is, m., fire.

ille, illa, illud, gen. illius, dem. pron., that, that illustrious or distinguished.

illic, adv., there, yonder, in that place.

Illyricum, -i, n., country on the Adriatic sea.

immānis, -e, adj., terrible, horrible.

impatiens, -entis (*patior*, endure), adj., impatient, headstrong.

impatientia, -ae (*impatiēns*, impatient), f., over-eagerness, temerity.

imperātor, -ōris (*imperō*, command), m., commander-in-chief, commander; emperor.

imperium, -i (*imperō*, command), n., command, office, rule; empire.

- imperō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum (*parō*, order), order, demand; rule, command.
- impetrō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum (*patrō*, accomplish), obtain, secure.
- impetus**, -ūs (cf. *petō*, seek), m., attack, assault, violence.
- impōnō**, -ere, -posui, -positum (*pōnō*, place), lay on, impose, place on.
- in**, prep. w. acc. and abl. (limit of motion w. acc.), in, into, toward, till, against, for; (w. abl.), in, on, at, within, during, among.
- incidō**, -ere, -cidi (*cadō*, fall), fall into, encounter.
- inclutus**, -a, -um, adj., famous, glorious, renowned.
- incōgnitus**, -a, -um (*cōgnōscō*, know), adj., unknown.
- incohō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, begin, commence.
- incrēmentum**, -i (*crēscō*, grow), n., increase, growth.
- inde**, adv., thence, from there, then, thereupon.
- indicō**, -ere, -dixi, -dictum (*dicō*, say), levy (of war); declare.
- indicō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum (*index*, informer), declare, announce.
- indūcō**, -ere, -dūxi, -ductum (*dūcō*, lead), lead in, bring in.
- industria**, -ae (*industrius*, active), f., activity, industry, zeal.
- infāmis**, -e (*fāma*, fame), adj., disgraced, base, dishonorable.
- inferō**, -ferre, -tuli, -lātum (*ferō*, bear), carry in, (of war) make upon.
- infestō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum (*infestus*, hostile), harass, infest.
- infinitus**, -a, -um (*finiō*, end), adj., endless, innumerable; subst. n., an inestimable amount.
- infractus**, -a, -um (*infringō*, crush), adj., crushed, shaken, subdued.
- ingenium**, -i (*gignō*, give birth), n., inborn quality, temperament, character.
- ingēns**, -entis (*gignō*, give birth), adj., monstrous, huge, great.
- ingredior**, -gredi, -gressus sum (*gradior*, walk), advance, enter.
- iniūria**, -ae (*iniūrius* [*iūs*], wrong), f., injustice, wrong, injury, insult.
- inlūstris**, -e (cf. *inlūstrō*, light up), adj., brilliant, illustrious.
- innumerus**, -a, -um (*numerus*, number), adj., innumerable.
- inrumpō**, -ere, -rūpi, -ruptum (*rumpō*, break), break in upon, attack.
- insatiābilis**, -e (cf. *saturō*, glut, and *satis*, sufficient), adj., insatiable.
- insequor**, -sequi, -secūtus sum (*sequor*, follow), follow after, pursue.
- insidiae**, -arum (*insideō*, beset), f., ambushade, trap, treachery.

insolēns, -entis (*soleō*, be wont),
adj., familiar, arrogant, pre-
sumptuous.

insolenter (*insolēns*, presum-
ptuous), adv., haughtily, arro-
gantly.

instituō, -ere, -stitui, -etistitum
(*statuō*, set up), institute, ar-
range, establish.

instō, -āre, -stiti (*stō*, stand),
follow closely, press hard.

instruō, -ere, -struxi, -structum
(*struō*, arrange), draw up, ar-
range.

integer, -gra, -grum (*tangō*,
touch), adj., untouched, in-
tact, unharmed.

inter, prep. w. acc., between,
among, during.

intereā (*inter*), adv., meanwhile,
in the meantime.

interfactor, -ōris (*interficiō*,
kill), m., murderer, slayer.

interficiō, -ere, -fēci, -fectum
(*faciō*, make), make away
with, kill, destroy, rout.

intericiō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectum
(*iaciō*, hurl), intervene.

interimō, -ere, -ēmī, -emptum
(*emō*, take), take away, kill.

intervenīō, -ire, -vēnī, -ventum
(*veniō*, come), come between,
intervene. [side of.

intrā, prep. w. acc., within, in-
intrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, enter.

intueor, -ēri, -tuitus sum (*tueor*,
watch over), regard, view,
look at.

invādō, -ere, -vāsi, -vāsum
(*vādō*, go), go in, invade.

inveniō, -ire, -vēnī, -ventum
(*veniō*, come), come upon,
find, discover.

invictus, -a, -um (*vincō*, con-
quer), adj., invincible.

invitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum (cf.
vocō, call), invite.

invius, -a, -um (*via*, way), adj.,
impassable, devious.

ipse, -a, -um, gen. *ipsius*, dem.
pron., very, self; him-, her-,
itself, etc.

ira, -ae, f., wrath, ire, anger.

is, ea, id, gen. *ēius*, dem. pron.,
the, that, he, she, it.

ita, adv., so, thus.

Italia, -ae, f., Italy.

itaque, adv., and so, therefore.

iter, *itineris* (cf. *eō*, go), n., way,
march, route, journey.

iterum, adv., a second time,
again.

Iuba, -ae, m., king of Numidia.

iubeō, -ēre, iūssi, iūssum, com-
mand, order, direct.

Iūdaea, -ae, f., Judea; **Iūdaei**,
-ōrum, m., Jews.

iūdex, -icis (*iūs*, law, and *dicō*,
say), m., judge.

iūdicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum (*iūdex*,
judge), judge, decide, declare.

Iūgurtha, -ae, m., Numidian
king, enemy of the Romans.

Iūlius, -i, m., gentile name; *C. J.*
Caesar, great Roman general
and dictator.

- iungō**, -ere, iūnxī, iunctum, join, bind, associate.
- Iuppiter**, Iovis, m., Jupiter, supreme deity.
- iustus**, -a, -um (*iūs*, right), adj., just, upright, fair.
- iuvenilis**, -e (*iuvenis*, youth), adj., youthful.
- iuvenis**, -e, adj., young; subst. m., youth.
- L**
- L.**, abbrev. for praenomen *Lūcius*; (as numeral), fifty.
- labōrō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum (*labor*, toil), toil, struggle, suffer.
- Lacedaemonii**, -ōrum, m., Spartans.
- lacrima**, -ae, f., tear.
- lacrimābilis**, -e (*lacrima*, tear), adj., mournful, sad.
- Laevinus**, -i, m., family name; *P. Valerius L.*, Roman consul in wars with Pyrrus.
- laevus**, -a, -um, adj., left, left hand.
- Lampōnius**, -i, m., a leader of the Marian party.
- Latini**, -ōrum, m., Latins.
- latrō**, -ōnis, m., robber, bandit.
- latrōcinor**, -ārī, -ātus sum (*latrō*, robber), rob, live by plunder.
- lēgātus**, -i (*lēgō*, depute), m., deputy, legate, ambassador, lieutenant.
- legiō**, -ōnis (cf. *legō*, choose), f., legion.
- legō**, -ere, lēgī, lēctum, choose, pick, select, levy.
- Lentulus**, -i, m., family name; *C. L.*, consul in wars with Pyrrus.
- Lepidus**, -i, m., family name; member of the second triumvirate.
- levis**, -e, adj., light. [term.]
- lēx**, lēgis, f., law, condition,
- liberī**, -ōrum, m., children.
- libertās**, -ātis (*liber*, free), f., liberty, freedom.
- Liburna**, -ae, f., light, swift vessel, galley.
- licet**, -ēre, -cuit or -citum est, impers., it is permitted or allowed.
- Ligurēs**, -um, m., people of northwestern Italy.
- Lilybaeum**, -i, n., promontory and town on west coast of Sicily.
- lītus**, -oris, n., seashore, coast.
- Līvius**, -i, m., gentile name; *M. L. Salinātor*, consul in second Punic war.
- locus**, -i, m., place, position.
- longē** (*longus*, long), adv., far, far and wide, far-distant.
- lōrica**, -ae, f., corselet.
- Lūcānī**, -ōrum, m., people of southern Italy.
- Lūcrētia**, -ae, f., Roman heroine.
- lūcus**, -i, m., sacred grove.
- lūdus**, -i (cf. *ludō*, play), m., play, game; plur., public games.

M

M., abbrev. of praenomen **Mar-**
cus; (as numeral) one thou-
sand.

Macedonia, -ae, f., Macedonia.

magis (cf. *māgnus*), adv., more,
rather, in a higher degree.

magister, -tri (cf. *māgnus*, large),
m., master, commander.

māgnus, -a, -um, comp. *māior*,
sup. *māximus*, adj., great,
large, important; comp., elder.

male (*malus*, evil), adv., badly,
dishonorably, unsuccessfully.

malus, -a, -um, adj., bad, evil,
wicked; subst. n., evil, mis-
fortune.

mandō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum (*manus*,
hand), hand over, commit,
commission; give notice.

Manlius, -i, m., gentile name;
L. Manlius, leader in Gallic
wars; *T. Manlius*, consul dur-
ing second Punic war; *L.*
Manlius, and *M. Manlius*,
consuls during third Punic
war.

manumittō, -ere, -misi, -misum
(*manus*, hand, and *mittō*, send),
manumit, liberate, set free.

manus, -ūs, f., hand; handful,
band, company.

Marcellus, -i, m., family name
in Claudian gens; *M. Claudius*
M., consul and conqueror of the
Cisalpine Gauls; *M. Claudius*
M., consul during second Punic
war.

Marcus, -i, m., fourth king of
Rome. See **Ancus**.

mare, -is, n., sea.

maritimus, -a, -um (*mare*, sea),
adj., of the sea, maritime.

maritus, -i, m., husband.

Marius, -i, m., gentile name;
C. M., conqueror of Jugurtha
and of the Cimbri and Teu-
tons; **Mariānus**, -a, -um, adj.,
of Marius, Marian.

Mars, Martis, m., Mars, the god
of war.

Mauritānia, -ae, f., Morocco,
the country of the Moors.

māximus, -a, -um, adj. See
māgnus. Used as surname.

medicus, -i (*medeor*, heal), m.,
healer, physician.

Mediolānum, -i, n., Milan, capi-
tal of Cisalpine Gaul.

memoria, -ae (*memor*, mindful),
f., memory, remembrance.

mēnsis, -is, m., month.

mentīō, -ōnis, f., mention.

mereō, -ēre, -ui, -itum, merit,
earn, deserve.

mergō, -ere, -si, -sum, sink.

meritum, -i (*mereō*, deserve), n.,
merit, service.

Metellus, -i, m., family name in
Caecilian gens; *L. Caecilius*
M., consul during first Punic
war.

metus, -ūs, m., fear, dread.

miles, -itis, m., soldier.

milliārium, -i (*millē*, thousand),
n., milestone.

- militāris**, -e (*mīles*, soldier), adj., military.
- militō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum (*mīles*, soldier), serve as soldier.
- mille**, num., thousand.
- minus**. See **parvus**.
- Mithridātēs**, -is, m., king of Pontus; **Mithridāticus**, -a, -um, adj., of Mithridates, Mithridatic.
- mittō**, -ere, mīsi, missum, send, despatch.
- modius**, -ī (*modus*, measure), m., measure, peck.
- modo** (*modus*, measure), adv. and conj., only, merely, simply, just now, lately, presently.
- moneō**, -ēre, -uī, -itum, warn, advise.
- mōns**, montis, m., mountain.
- morbus**, -ī, m., disease, illness.
- morior**, -ī, mortuus sum, die.
- mors**, mortis (cf. *morior*, die), f., death.
- mortuus**, -a, -um (*morior*, die), adj., dead.
- mōs**, mōris, m., custom, usage, manner.
- moveō**, -ēre, mōvī, mōtum, move, set in motion, arouse.
- mox**, adv., soon, immediately.
- mullebris**, -e (*mulier*, woman), adj., feminine.
- multitūdō**, -inis (*multus*, much), f., multitude, great number.
- multō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum (*multa*, fine), fine, mulct, deprive of as a punishment.
- multō** (*multus*, much), adv., by much, much, far, long.
- multus**, -a, -um, comp. plūs, sup. plūrimus, adj., much, many, great; subst. n., much, the most; m., many.
- Munda**, -ae, f., city in Spain.
- mūrus**, -ī, m., wall.
- Mūs**, Mūris, family name; *Decius M.*, consul in Pyrric war.
- mūtō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum (freq. *moveō*, move), change.

N

- nam**, conj., for.
- nāscor**, -ī, nātus sum, be born, spring; *decem et octō annōs nātus*, eighteen years old.
- nātiō**, -ōnis (cf. *nascor*, be born), f., nation, people.
- naufragium**, -ī (*nāvis*, ship, and *frangō*, break), n., shipwreck.
- nāvālis**, -e (*nāvis*, ship), adj., naval.
- nāvigātiō**, -ōnis (*nāvigō*, voyage), f., navigation, sailing.
- nāvis**, -is, f., ship.
- nē**, adv. and conj., not, that not, (after verbs of fearing), lest, that.
- nec**. See **neque**.
- necessārius**, -a, -um (*necesse*, necessary), adj., necessary, desirable.
- negō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, deny, refuse.

nēmō, **nēminis** (*nē* and *homō*, man), m. and f., no man, no one, nobody.

nepos, -potis, m., grandson.

neque and **nec**, conj., and not, neither, not, nor; *neque* . . . *neque*, neither . . . nor.

Nerō, -ōnis, m., family name in Claudian gens; *Ap. Claudius N.*, consul in second Punic war.

nihil, indec. n., nothing.

Nilus, -ī, m., Nile.

nisi (*sī*, if), conj., unless, except, if not.

Nōbillior, -ōris, m., family name in Fulvian gens; *Ser. Fulvius N.*, consul in first Punic war.

nōbīlis, -e (*nōscō*, know), adj., well-known, noble, famous.

nōbilitās, -ātis (*nōbīlis*, noble), f., nobility, high birth; the nobility.

nocturnus, -a, -um (*nox*, night), adj., nocturnal, of night, nightly.

Nōla, -ae, f., city in southern Italy.

nōlō, *nolle*, *noluī* (*nē* and *volō*, wish), not wish, be unwilling.

nōmen, -inis (*nōscō*, know), n., name; name, guise, pretext; fame, glory.

nōmīnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum (*nōmen*, name), name, call.

nōn (*nē* and *ūnum*, one), adv., no, not.

nōnāgēsīmus, -a, -um (*nōnāgintā*, ninety), adj., ninetieth.

nōnāgintā, num., ninety.

nōnus, -a, -um (*novem*, nine), adj., ninth.

Norbānus, -ī, m., family name in gens Vibia; consul during Marian dissensions.

noster, -tra, -trum (*nōs*, we), adj., our.

novem, num., nine.

novus, -a, -um, adj., new.

nox, noctis, f., night.

nūllus, -a, -um (*nē* and *ūllus*, any), adj., no, none; subst., no one, none.

Numa, -ae, m., second king of Rome.

numerus, -ī, m., number.

Numidia, -ae, f., country of northern Africa; **Numidae**, -ārum, m., Numidians.

numquam (*nē* and *umquam*, ever), adv., never.

nunc, adv., now, at present.

O

ob, prep. w. acc., for, on account of.

obeō, -īre, -īī, -itum (*eō*, go), intrans., die.

obsequor, -sequī, -secūtus sum (*sequor*, follow), be a follower of, do homage to.

obses, -sidis (cf. *obsideō*, beset), m., hostage.

obsideo, -ēre, -sēdi, -sessum (*sideō*, sit), beset, besiege, invest.

oblineō, -ēre, -tinui, -tentum (*teneō*, hold), hold, possess; obtain, acquire, gain one's point.

occāsiō, -ōnis (cf. *cadō*, fall), f., occasion, opportunity.

occidō, -ere, -cidi, -cīsum (*caedō*, cut), cut down, kill.

occupō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum (cf. *capiō*, take), take possession of, seize, occupy.

occurrō, -ere, -curri, -cursum (*currō*, run), run upon, chance upon, meet.

Oceanus, -ī, m., ocean.

Octāvius, -ī, m., gentile name; *Cn. O.*, consul in Marian wars;

Octaviānus, -ī, m., surname of Augustus, adopted out of gens Octavia.

octāvus, -a, -um (*octō*, eight), adj., eighth.

octīngentēsimus, -a, -um (*octīngenti*, eight hundred), adj., eight hundredth.

octīngentī, -ae, -a (*octō* and *centum*, hundred), num., eight hundred.

octō, num., eight.

octōdeclm, num., eighteen.

octōgēsimus, -a, -um (*octōgintā*, eighty), adj., eightieth.

octōgintā (*octō*, eight), num., eighty.

oculus, -ī, m., eye.

offerō, offerre, obtuli, oblātum (*ferō*, bear), bring, furnish, offer.

ōmen, -inis, n., omen, sign.

omnis, -e, adj., all, whole, entire.

opera, -ae (*opus*, work), n., effort, service, aid, assistance.

oppidum, -ī, n., town.

opprimō, -ere, -pressi, -pressum (*premō*, press), suppress, crush, overpower.

oppugnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum (*pugnō*, fight), besiege, assail, attack. [desire.

optō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, wish,

ōrātor, -ōris (*ōrō*, beg) m., orator, speaker.

orbis, -is, m., ring, circle; (*sc. terrārum*), earth, domain.

ōrdinō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum (*ōrdō*, order), order, arrange, conclude, appoint.

Orlēns, -entis (*orior*, rise), m., the East, Orient.

orior, -iri, ortus sum, arise.

ōrnāmentum, -ī (*ōrnō*, adorn), n., adornments, trappings, jewels.

ōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum (*ōs*, mouth), beg, entreat.

Orōdis, -is, m., Parthian king.

ostendō, -ere, -tendi, -tentum (*tendō*, stretch), show, display, reveal.

ōstium, -ī (*ōs*, mouth), n., mouth (of a river).

P

P., abbrev. for praenomen **Pūblius**.

Pacorus, -i, m., Parthian king.

paene, adv., nearly, almost.

Palātinus, -ī, m., Palatine hill, at Rome.

Paleopharsālus, -ī, f., town in Thessaly.

Pānsa, -ae, m., family name; *C. Vibius P.*, one of the last republican consuls.

Papirius, -ī, m. See **Carbō**.

parātus, -a, -um (*parō*, prepared), adj., prepared, ready.

parēns, -entis (*pariō*, give birth), m. and f., parent, relative.

pāreō, -ēre, -uī, -itum, obey, submit to, be under.

parō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, prepare, get ready, occasion.

pars, partis, f., part, portion; party, faction.

Parthī, -ōrum, m., Parthians.

partim (*pars*, part), adv., partly, in part.

partus, -ūs (*pariō*, give birth), m., birth.

parum, comp. minus, sup. *minimē*, adv., little, slightly, too little, not enough; *nōn parum*, no small amount.

parvus, -a, -um, comp. minor, sup. *minimus*, adj., little, small, unimportant, young.

passus, -ūs (*pandō*, stretch), m., pace; *mille passuum*, mile.

pāstor, -ōris (*pascō*, feed), m., shepherd.

patefaciō, -ere, -fēcī, -factum

(*pateō*, lie open, and *faciō*, make), throw open, disclose, discover.

pateō, -ēre, -uī, lie open, extend.

pater, -tris (cf. *pascō*, feed), m., father.

patior, -ī, passus sum, bear, endure, suffer.

patria, -ae (*patrius* [*pater*], father's), f., fatherland, native land.

paucus, -a, -um, adj., few, small.

paulisper (*paulus*, little), adv., a little while.

Paulus, -ī, m., family name in gens Aemilia; *M. P.*, consul in first Punic war; *L. Aemilius P.*, consul in second Punic war.

pauper, -eris, adj., poor, needy.

pāx, pācis, f., peace.

pecūnia, -ae (*pecus*, herd), f., money.

pedes, -ditis (*pēs*, foot), m., foot-soldier, infantryman.

per, prep. w. acc., through, throughout, during, by, on account of (expresses relations of space, time, agency, and cause).

percussor, -ōris (*percutiō*, strike down), m., murderer.

perdō, -ere, -didī, -ditum, ruin, lose, suffer loss or misfortune.

pereō, -īre, -iī, -itum (*eō*, go), perish, die, be destroyed.

perferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum (*ferō*, bear), carry, bring.

- pergō**, -ere, -rēxī, -rēctum (*regō*, direct), direct one's course, advance.
- periculum**, -ī, n., trial, danger.
- perimō**, -ere, -ēmī, -emptum (*emō*, take), take away, destroy, blot out.
- peritus**, -a, -um, adj., experienced, skilled.
- permaneō**, -ēre, -mānsī, -mānsū (*maneō*, remain), remain, endure, continue.
- permūtātīō**, -ōnis (*permūtō*, exchange), exchange.
- perniciēs**, (-ēī), f., destruction.
- perniciōsus**, -a, -um (*perniciēs*, destruction), adj., destructive, ruinous.
- perpetuus**, -a, -um, adj., continual, eternal; *in perpetuum*, forever.
- Persae**, -ārum, m., Persians.
- persequor**, -sequī, -secūtus sum (*sequor*, follow), follow up, pursue, punish.
- pestilentia**, -ae (*pestilēns* [*pestis*, ruin], harmful), f., pestilence, plague.
- petō**, -ere, -īvī or īī, -itum, seek, go to.
- Pharnaces**, -is, m., king of Pontus.
- Philippī**, -ōrum, m., city of Macedonia.
- Philippus**, -ī, m., Macedonian king.
- Phoenice**, -ēs, f., Phoenicia.
- Picenum**, -ī, n., district of eastern Italy.
- pirāta**, -ae, m., pirate.
- pirāticus**, -a, -um (*pirāta*, pirate), adj., piratical, of the pirates.
- placeō**, -ēre, -uī or -itus sum, please, seem right; *impers.*, seem best.
- Placidus**, -ī, m., family name; *L. Furius P.*, consul during first Punic war.
- plēbs**, plēbis, f., commons, plebeians.
- plūs**, plūrimus. See **multus** and **multum**.
- poena**, -ae, f., punishment, cruelty.
- Poenus**, -ī, m., Carthaginian.
- polliceor**, -ērī, -licitus sum (*liceor*, bid), promise.
- Pōmētia**, -ae, f., Latin city. See also **Suessa**.
- pompa**, -ae, f., solemn procession; display, pomp.
- Pompēlus**, -ī, m., gentile name; *Cn. P. Māgnus*, member of first triumvirate.
- Pompllus**, -ī, m., Roman king. See **Numa**.
- pondus**, -eris, n., weight; (*aurī* = of money), sum.
- pōnō**, -ere, posuī, positum, put, place, deposit, set up.
- Pontus**, -ī, m., kingdom on Black sea, in Asia.
- populor**, -ārī, -ātus sum, ravage, devastate.

populus, -i, m., people.

porta, -ae, f., gate.

poscō, -ere, popōscī, ask, require, demand.

possideō, -ēre, -sēdī, -sessum (*sideō*, sit), hold, possess.

possum, posse, potuī (*potis*, able, and *sum*), be able, be powerful, can.

post, adv. and prep. w. acc., after, afterwards, later, behind. [later.]

postea, adv., after, afterwards,

posterus, comp. posterior, sup. postrēmus (no pos. nom. m. sing.), adj., following, later; *ad postrēmum*, at last, finally; subst. m. plur., posterity.

postquam, conj., after, since.

postrēmō (*postrēmus*, last), adv., at last, finally.

potestās, -ātis (*potis*, able), f., power, authority, rule.

potior, -iŕī, -ītus sum (*potis*, able), overpower, become master, gain.

praecipuus, -a, -um (cf. *capiō*, take), adj., especial, remarkable, prominent.

praeda, -ae, f., booty, prey.

praeficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectum (*faciō*, make), place over, command.

Praeneste, -is, n., town in Latium.

praeparō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum (*parō*, prepare), get ready beforehand, prepare.

praesēns, -entis (*praesum*, be present), adj., present, in person.

praesidium, -i (*praesideō*, sit before), n., guard, garrison, protection.

praestō, -āre, -stīti, -stitum (*stō*, stand), intrans., excel; trans., furnish, offer, afford; **praestāns**, -antis, adj., excellent, superior.

praesum, -esse, -fuī (*sum*, be), be over, command.

praeter, prep. w. acc., besides, beyond.

praeterea, adv., besides, in addition.

praetōrius, -ī (*praetor*), m., ex-
praetor.

prāvus, -a, -um, adj., deformed, depraved.

premō, -ere, pressī, pressum, repress, check, oppress.

pretium, -ī, n., price, cost, ransom.

prior, prius, sup. prīmus, adj., earlier, former; sup., first.

prīscus, -a, -um, adj., old, ancient, first.

Prīscus. See **Tarquinius**.

prius, sup. prīmum, adv., before; sup., at first, for the first time.

privātus, -a, -um (*privō*, deprive), adj., private, not public; subst. m., private citizen.

prō, prep. w. abl., for, in behalf of, in place of.

prōcēdō, -ere, -cēssī, -cessum
(*cēdō*, go), step forward, advance, push forward.

prōcōnsul, -ulis (*cōnsul*), m.,
proconsul, ex-consul in command of a province.

prōcumbō, -ere, -cubui, -cubitum
(cf. *cubō*, lie down), fall prostrate, kneel.

prōdūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductum
(*dūcō*, lead), lead out, lead forth.

proellum, -ī, n., battle, engagement.

proficiscor, -ī, -fectus sum
(*faciō*, make), make forward, set out, depart.

prōgredior, -ī, -gressus sum
(*gradior*, walk), advance, progress.

prōmittō, -ere, -misi, -missum
(*mittō*, send), promise.

propior, -ius, sup. proximus
(*prope*, near), adj., nearer.

proprius, -a, -um, adj., peculiar, own.

propter, prep. w. acc., on account of, for, because of.

prōscribō, -ere, -scripsi, -scriptum
(*scribō*, write), proscribe, doom to death.

prōspērē (*prosperus* [*prō* and *spēs*, hope], successful), adv., successfully, fortunately.

prōsum, prōdesse, prōfui (*sum*, be), be of advantage, avail.

prōvincia, -ae, f., province.

prōvocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum

(*vocō*, call), call forth, challenge.

Ptolemaeus, -ī, m., Egyptian king.

pūblicus, -a, -um (cf. *populus*, people), adj., public, state, general; subst. n., the public; *per pūblicum*, through the streets.

pudicus, -a, -um, adj., pure, modest, chaste.

pūgna, -ae, f., fight, battle.

pūgnātor, -ōris (*pūgnō*, fight), m., fighter, combatant.

pūgnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum (*pūgna*, fight), fight, contend.

putō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, think, consider, believe.

Pyrēnaeum, -ī, n. (i.e. *iugum*), Pyrenees mountains.

Pyrrus, -ī, m., king of Epirus.

Q

Q., abbrev. for praenomen **Quīntus**.

quadrāgēnsimus, -a, -um (*quadrāgintā*, forty), adj., fortieth.

quadrāgintā, num., forty.

quadringenti, -ae, -a, num., four hundred.

quadringentiēns (*quadringenti*, four hundred), adv., four hundred times; (sc. *mīliēs sester-cium*, i.e. *HS quadringentiēns*), forty millions of sesterces.

quaerō, -ere, -sivī, -sītum, seek, ask, inquire.

quaestor, -ōris (*quaerō*, seek),
m., treasurer.

quālis, -e, pron. adj., such as,
such a, what sort of, how;
tālis . . . *quālis*, such . . . as.

quam, adv., how, so than.

quamquam, conj., although.

quantum (*quantus*, how great),
adv., so far as, as.

quārē (*quī* and *rē*, thing), adv.,
wherefore, for what reason.

quārtus, -a, -um (*quattuor*,
four), adj., fourth.

quasi, adv., as though, as if,
like, as.

quattuor, num., four.

quattuordecim, num., fourteen.

-que, enc. conj., and, and even.

queror, *querī*, *questus sum*, com-
plain, reveal a wrong.

quī, *quae*, *quod*, rel. pron., who,
which.

quia, conj., because.

quicumque, *quaecumque*, *quod-
cumque*, rel. pron., whoever,
whichsoever, any whatsoever.

quīdam, *quaedam*, *quoddam* or
(subst.) *quiddam*, indef. pron.,
certain, some, something.

quidem, adv., even, indeed.

quindecim, num., fifteen.

quīngentēsimus, -a, -um (*quīn-
gentī*, five hundred), adj., five
hundredth.

quīngentī, -ae, -a (*quīnque* and
centum), num., five hundred.

quīnī, -ae, -a (*quīnque*, five),
distrib. num., five each.

quīnquāgēsīmus, -a, -um (*quīn-
quāgentā*, fifty), adj., fiftieth.

quīnquāgentā, num., fifty.

quīnque, num., five.

quīntus, -a, -um (*quīnque*, five),
adj., fifth.

Quirīnālis, -is, m., one of the
hills of Rome.

quīsquā, *quidquam* or (subst.)
quicquam, indef. pron., any,
anything.

quod, conj., because.

quondam, adv., formerly, once.

quoque, adv., also.

R

rapiō, -ere, *rapuī*, *raptum*, tear
away, rob, steal.

rebellō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum (*bellō*,
wage war), rebel, revolt.

recēdō, -ere, -cēssī, -cessum
(*cēdō*, go), retire, withdraw,
retreat, come out.

recipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptum (*ca-
piō*, take), take back, take up,
recover, receive; *sē recipere*,
retire, retreat.

recōgnōscō, -ere, -cōgnōvī, -cō-
gnitum (*nōscō*, know), recog-
nize, identify.

recordor, -ārī, -ātus sum (*cor*,
heart), recall, call to mind.

rēctus, -a, -um (*regō*, direct),
adj., direct, straight, straight
ahead.

reddō, -ere, -didi, -ditum, re-
turn, restore, render.

- redeō**, -ire, -īvi or -iī, -itum (*eō*, go), go back, return.
- redigō**, -ere, -ēgī, -āctum (*agō*, drive), bring back, reduce.
- redimō**, -ere, -ēmī, -emptum (*emō*, take), redeem, buy back.
- redūco**, -ere, -dūxī, -ductum (*dūcō*, lead), lead back, bring back.
- referō**, -ferre, rettulī, relātum (*ferō*, bear), bring back, return, enroll.
- refugiō**, -ere, -fūgī, -fugitum (*fugiō*, flee), flee away, escape.
- rēgina**, -ae, f., queen.
- rēgius**, -a, -um (*rēx*, king), adj., royal, kingly, arbitrary.
- rēgnō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum (*rēgnum*, kingdom), hold as king, rule.
- rēgnum**, -ī (cf. *regō*, direct), n., kingdom, reign.
- regredior**, -ī, -gressus sum (*gradior*, walk), go back, give ground, return.
- Rēgulus**, -ī, m., family name; *M. Atilius R.*, consul during first Punic war.
- relinquō**, -ere, -liquī, -lictum (*linquō*, leave), leave, leave behind, desert.
- reliquiae**, -ārum (cf. *relinquō*, leave), f., remainder, last traces.
- reliquus**, -a, -um (cf. *relinquō*, leave), adj., left over, remaining.
- remandō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum (*mandō*, entrust), send back notice.
- remaneō**, -ēre, -mānsī, -mānsum (*maneō*, remain), remain, remain behind.
- removeō**, -ēre, -mōvī, -mōtum (*moveō*, move), remove, take away.
- Remus**, -ī, m., brother of Romulus.
- renūntiō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum (*nūntiō*, announce), carry back news.
- reparō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum (*parō*, prepare), repair, renew, restore.
- repōnō**, -ere, -posuī, -positum (*pōnō*, place), put back, restore.
- repudiō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum (*repudium*, rejection), refuse audience.
- rēs**, rēī, f., thing, affair, deed, exploit, undertaking; *rēs pūblica*, commonwealth, country; *rēs novae*, revolution.
- respondeō**, -ēre, -spondī, -spōnsum (*spondeō*, vow), answer, reply.
- respōnsum**, -ī (*respondeō*, reply), n., answer, reply.
- restituō**, -ere, -stitui, -stitūtum (*statuō*, set up), restore, re-establish.
- retineō**, -ēre, -tinui, -tentum (*teneō*, hold), retain, hold.
- retrō**, adv., back, backwards.

reverentia, -ae (*revereor*, revere), f., reverence, respect.
revertor, -i, -versus sum (*vertō*, turn), return.

revocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum (*vocō*, call), call back, rally, recover.
rēx, *rēgis* (cf. *regō*, direct), m., king.

Rhēa, -ae, f., Latin princess.

Rhēnus, -i, m., Rhine.

Rhodanus, -i, m., Rhone.

Rōma, -ae, f., Rome.

Rōmānus, -ā, -um (*Rōma*, Rome), adj., Roman; subst. m., Roman.

Rōmulus, -i, m., first king of Rome.

rōstrātus, -a, -um (*rōstrum*, beak), adj., provided with beaks or ships' rams.

rūrsus (*reversus*, returned), adv., again, anew.

S

Sabīni, -ōrum, m., Italian people east of Latium.

sacra, *sacrōrum* (*sacer*, consecrated), n., sacred games.

saepe, adv., often.

saevīō, -īre, -iī, -ītum (*saevus*, fierce), rage, treat harshly.

Saguntum, -i, n., city in Spain, on the Mediterranean;
Saguntīni, -ōrum, m., Saguntines.

Salinātor, -ōris, m., family name; *M. Livius S.*, consul during second Punic war.

salvus, -a, -um, adj., safe, saved.
Samnitēs, -ium, m., people of south central Italy.

sanguis, -inis, m., blood, shedding blood.

Sardinia, -ae, f., Sardinia, island in Mediterranean.

sauciō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum (*sauus*, hurt), wound.

scelus, -eris, n., crime, sin, outrage.

scilicet (*scire*, know, and *licet*, it is permitted), adv., forsooth, indeed, of course, that is.

sciō, -īre, -iī or -iī, -ītum, know, understand.

Sciplō, -ōnis, m., family name of gens Cornelia; *Cn. Cornēlius S.*, consul at close of third Punic war; *P. Cornēlius S.* (father and son), consuls during second Punic war; *P. Cornēlius S.*, consul during third Punic war.

secundō (*secundus*, second), adv., for the second time.

secundus, -a, -um (*sequor*, follow), adj., following, second.

sed, conj., but, however.

sēdecim, num., sixteen.

sedeō, -ēre, *sēdi*, *sessum*, sit.

sēditīō, -ōnis, f., sedition, rebellion.

Seleucia, -ae, f., city in Syria.

semel, adv., once, a single time.

sēmibarbari, -ōrum (*sēmi barbarus*, barbarous), m., semibarbarians, half savages.

semper, adv., always, ever.

Semprōnius, -ī, m., gentile name; *C. S. Blaesus*, consul during first Punic war; *Ti. S.*, consul during second Punic war.

Sēna, -ae, f., city in Umbria.

senātor, -ōris (*senex*, old man), m., senator.

senātus, -ūs (cf. *senex*, old), m., senate.

senectūs, -ūtis (*senex*, old), f., old age.

senex, *senis*, comp. senior, adj., old, aged; subst. m., old man.

Sēnōnēs, -um, m., Gallic tribe.

sepellō, -īre, -īvī, -ultum, bury, inter.

septem, num., seven.

septimus, -a, -um (*septem*, seven), adj., seventh.

septingentēsimus, -a, -um (*septingentī*, seven hundred), adj., seven hundredth.

septuāgēsimus, -a, -um (*septuāgintā*, seventy), adj., seventieth.

septuāgintā, num., seventy.

sequor, -ī, secūtus sum, follow, succeed, accompany, pursue.

Sergius, -ī, m., gentile name; *L. S. Catilina*, Roman conspirator.

Sertōrius, -ī, m., Marian general.

Servilius, -ī, m., gentile name; *Cn. S. Caepiō*, consul during first Punic war.

serviō, -īre, -īvī, -ltum (*servus*, slave), be a slave.

Ser., abbrev. for praenomen **Servius**.

servō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, save, preserve, rescue.

servus, -ī, m., slave.

sēscentēsimus, -a, -um (*sēscentī*, six hundred), adj., six hundredth.

sēscentī, -ae, -a, num., six hundred.

sexāgēsimus, -a, -um (*sexāgintā*, sixty), adj., sixtieth.

sexāgintā, num., sixty.

sexiēns (*sex*, six), adv., six times.

sextus, -a, -um (*sex*, six), adj., sixth.

sī, conj., if.

sīc, adv., so, thus.

sīgnum, -ī, n., standard, ensign.

Silvia, -ae, f., Latin princess.

similis, -e, adj., like, similar.

sine, prep. w. abl., without.

singulāris, -e (*singulī*, one by one), adj., single, singular, remarkable.

sinister, -tra, -trum, adj., left.

sōcer, -erī, m., father-in-law.

sociālis, -e (*socius*, ally), adj., social, of the allies.

socius, -ī, m., ally, comrade, companion, accomplice.

sōl, sōlis, m., sun.

solllicitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum (*citō*, arouse), arouse, excite, tamper with, tempt.

sōlum (*sōlus*, alone), adv., alone, only.

sōlus, -a, -um, gen. *sollus*, adj., alone, only, single, merely.

solvo, -ere, solvī, solūtum, dissolve, not ratify.

Sophnēne, -is, f., district in Armenia.

soror, -ōris, f., sister.

spatiōsus, -a, -um (*spatium*, space), adj., spacious, roomy.

spectāculum, -ī (*spectō*, look), n., show, exhibition.

spēs, speī, f., hope.

spolium, -ī, n., pelt; plur., spoils, booty.

spondeō, -ēre, spondendi, spōnsum, vow, promise, pledge.

statim (cf. *stō*, stand), adv., at once, immediately.

status, -ūs (cf. *stō*, stand), m., standing, status, position.

stipendārius, -a, -um (*stipendium*, pay), adj., tributary.

stipendium, -ī, n., pay; *honestis stipendiis militāre*, do honorable service.

stipēs, -itis, m., post, pale.

strangulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, strangle.

strēnuē (*strēnuus*, energetic), adv., energetically, actively, strictly.

stuprō, -āre, -āvī (*stuprum*, dishonor), defile, debauch.

stuprum, -ī, n., disgrace, dishonor.

suādeō, -ēre, suāsī, suāsum, persuade, advise.

sub, prep. w. acc. and abl., under, beneath, according to.

subigō, -ere, -ēgī, -āctum (*agō*, drive), subdue.

subitō (*subitus*, sudden), adv., suddenly.

subveniō, -īre, -vēmī, -ventum (*veniō*, come), come to the rescue, help.

succēdō, -ere, -cēssī, -cessum (*cēdō*, go), succeed, follow.

successus, -ūs (*succēdō*, succeed), m., success, good fortune.

Suessa, -ae, f., Latin town.

sui, sibi, sē, reflex. per. pron., himself, herself, themselves.

Sulla, -ae, m., family name in gens Cornelia; *L. Cornēlius S.*, dictator.

Sulpicius, -ī, m., gentile name; *C. S.*, dictator during Gallic wars; *P. S.*, consul during wars with Pyrrus. [exist.

sum, esse, fuī, be, be present,

summus, sup. adj. See **superus**.

supellex, -lectilis, f., household stuff, furniture.

Superbus, -ī, m., cognomen of one of the Tarquins.

superō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum (*super*, over), overcome, defeat.

superus, -a, -um, comp. superior, sup. suprēmus or summus (*super*, over), adj., high, superior, former, preceding.

supervenīō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventum
(*venīō*, come), come upon,
surprise.

supplicium, -ī (*supplex*, bent
under), n., punishment, tort-
ure.

supputātiō, -ōnis (*supputō*,
count up), f., counting in,
intercalation.

supra (*superus*, over), prep. w.
acc., above, over, on top of,
on, by.

Surēna, -ae, m., Parthian gen-
eral.

suscipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptum
(*capiō*, take), assume, under-
take, receive.

sustineō, -ēre, -tinui, -tentum
(*teneō*, hold), suffer, endure.

suus, -a, -um (*sui*), pron. adj.,
his, her, their.

Syphax, -ācis, m., king of
Numidia.

Syrācūsānus, -a, -um (*Syrā-
cūsae*, Syracuse), adj., of Syra-
cuse (Greek city in Sicily);
subst. plur., inhabitants of
Syracuse.

Syria, -ae, f., country in Asia,
bordering upon Mediterranean.

T

T., abbrev. for praenomen **Titus**.

talentum, -ī, n., talent, sum of
money equivalent to about
\$1132.

tālis, -e, adj., so, such, of such
a kind.

tam, adv., so, so very.

tamen, adv., however, yet, nev-
ertheless.

tamquam, adv. and conj., like,
as if, just as if.

tantum (*tantus*, so much or
great), adv., only, merely.

tantus, -a, -um, adj., so great,
or much.

Tarentum, -ī, n., Greek city in
southern Italy; **Tarentīni**,
-ōrum, m., inhabitants of
Tarentum.

Tarquinius, -ī, m., name of two
Roman kings.

tempestās, -ātis (*tempus*, time),
f., tempest, storm.

templum, -ī, n., temple.

tempus, -oris, n., time.

tendō, -ere, tetendī, tentum or
tēsum (cf. *teneō*, hold), stretch,
extend, approach, turn toward.

teneō, -ēre, tenuī, tentum, hold,
have, possess, hold fast, keep.

ter, adv., thrice, three times.

Terentius, -ī, m., gentile name;
P. T. Varrō, consul during
second Punic war.

terra, -ae, f., land, country,
territory.

territōrium, -ī (*terra*, land), n.,
territory.

terror, -ōris (cf. *terreō*, frighten),
m., terror, fear, fright.

tertius, -a, -um (*ter*, thrice), adj.,
third.

Teutonēs, -um, m., German
tribe.

Thessalia, -ae, f., Thessaly.

Ti., abbrev. for praenomen **Tiberius**.

Tiberis, -is, m., Tiber river.

Tigrānis, -is, m., king of Armenia.

Titūrius, -i, m., one of Caesar's lieutenants in the Gallic wars.

tollō, tollere, sustulī, sublātum, raise, raise up, take away, do away with, remove, erase.

Torquātus, -i, m., family name in Manlian gens; *L. Manlius T.*, founder of the family; *L. Manlius T.*, consul during second Punic war.

torquis, -is (cf. *torqueō*, twist), m., necklace, chain.

tot, adv., so many.

tōtus, -a, -um, adj., all, whole.

tractō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum (*trahō*, draw), treat.

trādō, -ere, -didī, -ditum, hand over, hand down, relate, say.

trāiciō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectum (*trāns*, and *iaciō*, hurl), throw across, transport.

trāns, prep. w. acc., across, over.

trānseō, -īre, -ivī or -iī, -itum (*eō*, go), go over, cross, desert to.

trānsferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum (*ferō*, bear), carry over, transfer.

trānsgrēdiōr, -ī, -gressus sum (*grādiōr*, walk), go over, pass.

transigō, -ere, -ēgī, -āctum (*agō*, drive), drive through, finish, end.

trānsmarinus, -a, -um (*marinus* [*mare*], of the sea), adj., transmarine, over the sea.

Trebia, -ae, f., river in upper Italy.

trecentēsimus, -a, -um (*trecentī*, three hundred), adj., three hundredth.

trecentī, -ae, -a (*trēs* and *centum*), num., three hundred.

tredecim, num., thirteen.

trēs, tria, num., three.

tribūnus, -ī (*tribus* [*trēs*], tribe), m., tribune, a name given to certain military and civil officers at Rome.

tribuō, -ere, -uī, -ūtum (*trēs*, three), divide, assign, allow, grant. [n., tribute.

tribūtum, -ī (*tribuō*, divide),

trīcēsīmus, -a, -um (*trīgintā*,

thirty), adj., thirtieth.

trīciens (*trīgintā*, thirty), adv.,

thirty times.

trīgintā, num., thirty.

trīumphō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum (*trī-*

umphus, triumph), triumph,

hold a triumph.

trīumphus, -ī, m., triumph.

trux, truciis, adj., wild, fierce,

savage.

Tullius, -ī, m., gentile name;

Ser. T., sixth king of Rome;

M. T. Cicerō, distinguished

Roman orator and consul.

Tullus, -i, m., praenomen.
tum, adv., then, thereupon.
tumultus, -ūs, m., tumult, uprising.
tunc, adv., then, at that time, thereupon.
turbō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum (*turba*, crowd), disturb, throw into confusion.
Tuscia, -ae, f., Tuscany, country in Italy north of Rome.
Tusci, -ōrum, m., Tuscans.
tutor, -ōris (*tueor*, guard), m., guardian.
tūtus, -a, -um (*tueor*, guard), adj., guarded, safe.
tyrannicus, -a, -um (*tyrannus*, tyrant), adj., tyrannical.

U

ubi, adv., where, when.
ūllus, -a, -um, gen. ūllius (dim. *ūnus*, one), adj., any, any whatever.
ūltior, -ius, sup. ultimus, adj., farther, beyond; sup., extreme, farthest.
umerus, -i, m., shoulder.
umquam, adv., ever.
ūndecimus, -a, -am (*ūndecim*, eleven), adj., eleventh.
unguis, -is, m., nail, claw.
ūniversus, -a, -um (*ūnus*, one, and *versus*, turn), adj., all, the whole, entire.
ūnus, -a, -um, gen. unus, num. and adj., one, single, alone, any.

urbs, urbis, f., city, the city (Rome).
usque, adv. (usually w. *ad*), as far as, up to, until, even to.
ut, adv. and conj., as, that, so that, in order that.
uterque, -traque, -trumque, gen. utriusque, pron., each, each of two.
utrimque (*uterque*, each of two), adv., on both sides.
uxor, -ōris, f., wife.

V

vacuus, -a, -um, adj., vacant, deserted.
Valērius, -ī, m., gentile name; *M. V. Corvinus*, tribune during Gallic wars; *P. V. Laevinus*, consul during Pyrric wars; *M. V. Laevinus*, consul during second Punic war.
validus, -a, -um, adj., strong, well, mighty.
varius, -a, -um, adj., various, changing, fickle.
Varrō, -ōnis, m., family name in gens Terentia; *P. Terentius V.*, consul during second Punic war.
vāstō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum (*vāstus*, waste), lay waste, devastate, destroy.
vehō, -ere, vēxī, vēctum, carry.
Vēlētēs, -um, m., inhabitants of Veii, Tuscan city near Rome.
vel (imp. *volō*, wish), conj., or, or indeed.

venenum, -i, n., poison.

venīō, -īre, **venī**, ventum, come, arrive, attain.

verberō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum (*verber*, stroke), beat, strike.

vērūm (*vērus*, true), adv., truly, in truth, indeed.

vestālis, -e (*Vesta*, home goddess), adj., vestal.

vetus, -eris, adj., old, ancient.

vicēsīmus, -a, -um (*vīgintī*, twenty), adj., twentieth.

vicīnus, -a, -um (*vīcus*, village), adj., neighboring, near.

victor, -ōris (cf. *vincō*, conquer), m., victor, conqueror.

victōria, -ae (*victor*, conqueror), f., victory.

victrix, -icis (*victor*, conqueror), adj., victress, winning.

vīcus, -ī, m., village.

videō, -ēre, **vidī**, **vīsum**, see; pass., seem.

vīgintī, num., twenty.

Viminālis, -is, m., one of the hills of Rome.

vinciō, -īre, **vinxi**, **vinctum**, bind, fetter.

vincō, -ere, **vīci**, **vīctum** (cf. *victor*, conqueror), conquer, defeat.

vindicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, punish, avenge.

vir, **virī**, m., man; husband.

Virgīnius, -ī, m., Roman soldier.

virgō, -inis, f., virgin, maiden.

virtūs, -ūtis (*vir*, man), f., manliness, virtue, valor, bravery.

vīs, **vīs**, plur. **vīrēs**, f., force, strength; plur., forces.

vīta, -ae (cf. *vivō*, live), f., life.

vitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, avoid.

vix, adv., scarcely, hardly.

vocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum (cf. *vōx*, voice), call, summon.

volnerō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum (*volnus*, wound), wound.

volnus, -eris, m., wound.

volō, velle, **voluī**, wish, will.

Volsci, -ōrum, m., Latin people.

voltus, -ūs, facial expression, features, face.

voluntās, -ātis (*volō*, wish), f., wish, will, desire.

vōx, vocis, f., voice, speech.

Vulsō, -ōnis, m., family name in gens Manlia; *L. Manlius V.*, consul during third Punic war.

X

Xanthippus, -ī, m., Lacedaemonian general in Carthaginian service during first Punic war.

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY.

[Containing words not in text.]

abundō , -āre, -āvi, -ātum (<i>undō</i> [unda, wave], well up), abound; possess.	crēscō , -ere, crēvi, crētum, grow, increase.
adamō , -āre, -āvi, -ātum (<i>amō</i> , love), fall in love.	cūr , interrog. adv., why, wherefore.
adsuēfaciō , -facere, -fēcī, -factum (<i>adsuētus</i> , accustomed, and <i>faciō</i> , make), become accustomed.	dēsistō , -ere, -stitī, -stitum (<i>sistō</i> , set up), leave off, desist.
advena , -ae (cf. <i>adveniō</i> , arrive), m., stranger, foreign.	despoliō , -āre, -āvi, -ātum (<i>spoliō</i> [spolium], plunder), plunder, despoil.
an , conj., or.	dētrimentum , -ī, n., damage, detriment.
arguō , -ere, -uī, -ūtus, accuse, charge.	discerpō , -ere, -cerpsī, -cerptum (<i>carpō</i> , pluck), rend to pieces.
armātūra , -ae (<i>armō</i> [arma], arm), f., armor, equipment.	documentum , -ī (cf. <i>doceō</i> , teach), n., proof, badge.
augeō , -ēre, auxī, auctum, grow, increase, make greater.	dūrō , -āre, -āvi, -ātum (<i>dūrus</i> , hard), persist, endure, continue.
bellicōsus , -a, -um (<i>bellicus</i> [bellum], warlike), adj., fond of war.	ēgregiē (<i>ēgregius</i> [ex and grex, herd], eminent, select), adv., remarkably, excellently.
certō , -āre, -āvi, -ātum (<i>certus</i> , determined), contend, fight.	exārdēscō , -ere, -ārsī, -ārsum (<i>ardēscō</i> , burn), flare up, break out, rise.
contineō , -tinēre, -tenuī, -tentum (<i>teneō</i> , hold), enclose, embrace.	exhauriō , -īre, -hausī, -haustum (<i>hauriō</i> , draw), dig, excavate.

fungor, -I, functus sum, perform, execute.

Gallīcus, -a, -um (*Gallus*, Gaul), adj., Gallic.

ignāviē (*ignāvus*, cowardly), adv., in a cowardly or base manner.

incolō, -ere, -colūi, -cultum (*colō*, till), dwell, inhabit.

infortūnium, -ī (*fortūna*, fortune), n., misfortune.

initium, -ī, n., beginning.

insignis, -e (*signum*, mark), adj., remarkable, great.

insigniter (*insignis*, remarkable), adv., remarkably, decisively.

insula, -ae, f., island.

inūsītātus, -a, -um (*ūsītātus* [cf. *ūtor*, use], usual), adj., unusual, unwonted.

iugum, -ī (cf. *iungō*, join), n., ridge, range.

labor, -ōris, m., labor, toil.

lapis, -idis, m., stone.

lūna, -ae, f., moon.

modus, -ī, m., manner.

munus, -eris, n., office, duty, function.

nārrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tell.

-ne, enclit. particle (indicates question), whether . . . ?

nōnne (*nōn* and *ne*), interrog. particle, expecting affirmative answer.

num, interrog. particle, expecting negative answer.

obtemperō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, obey.

odiōsus, -a, -um (*odium*, hate), adj., hateful, unpopular.

(*ops*), *opis*, f., resources, support.

ōra, -ae, f., shore, coast.

pār, *paris*, adj., equal, fair.

pectus, -oris, n., breast.

praebeō, -ēre, -uī, -itum (*habeō*, have), show, prove, manifest.

praecipuē (*praecipuus*, foremost), adv., well, notably, chiefly.

praeclārus, -a, -um (*clārus*, noted), adj., noted, renowned, famous.

prīstinus, -a, -um, adj., original, former, ancient.

prōflīgō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, defeat, overthrow, crush.

quandō, interrog. adv., when?

quantus, -a, -um, interrog. adj., how great? how much?

quī, interrog. adv., how? in what manner?

quis, quid, interrog. pron., who? which? what?

quot, indec. interrog. adj., how many?

quotiēns (*quot*), interrog. adv., how often? how many times?

quotus , -a, -um (<i>quot</i>), interrog. adj., which (in number) ?	tacitus , -a, -um (<i>taceō</i> , keep silent), adj., silent.
	tranquillus , -a, -um, peaceful, quiet.
rogō , -āre, -āvī, -ātum, ask, demand.	trēs virī , -ōrum (<i>trēs</i> and <i>vir</i> , man), m., triumvirs.
sententia , -ae (cf. <i>sentio</i> , feel), f., opinion, sentiment.	uter , -tra, -trum, gen. <i>utrius</i> , interrog. pron., which? which of two?
serva , -ae, f., slave, female slave.	via , -ae, f., way, road.

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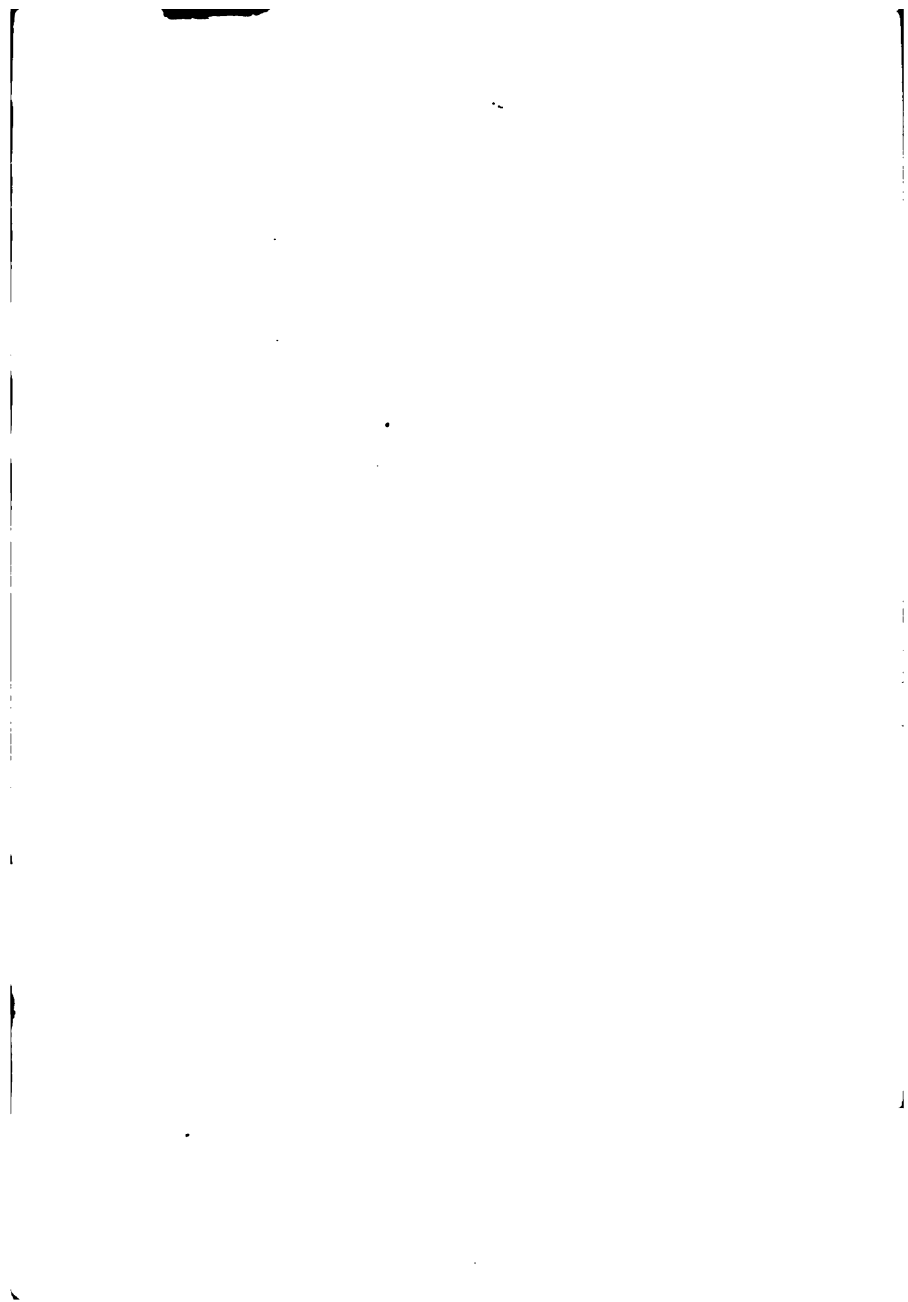
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